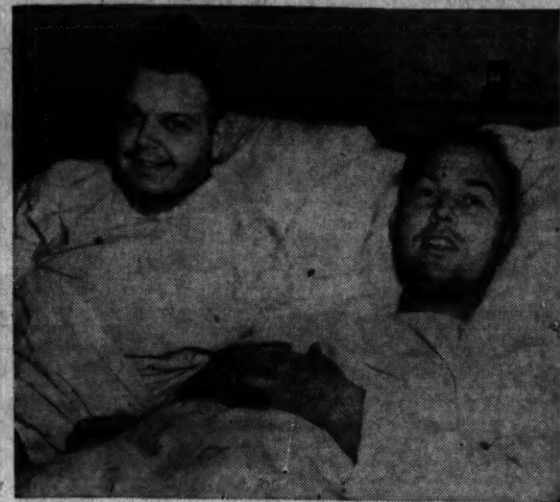


ARMY BATTLES 300,000 JAPANESE



'City of Atlanta' Survivors: Believed to be the
crew of 46 to escape death after their ship was torpedoed off Cape
Hatteras, by an Axis sub are Robert S. Fennell, above left, and George
Tavelle, right. They are shown at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N. J.

Dies Amendment Killed at Capital

Disruptive Measure Termed Communist
Party as a 'Foreign Agent'

By Adam Lavin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Conferees represent-
ing the House and Senate Judiciary Committees agreed to-
day to kill the Dies amendments arbitrarily defining the
Communist Party as a "foreign agent."

These amendments were introduced to a Department
of Justice sponsored bill tightening
the regulations governing the regis-
tration of foreign agents in the Mc-
Cormack and Voorhis Act.

The Senate passed the measure in
the form recommended by the De-
partment of Justice. But in the
House, Rep. Martin Dies of Texas
won approval of three amendments
specifically applying the provisions
of the measure to the Communist
Party. In typical demagogic fash-
ion, Dies lumped the Communist
Party together with the two Nazi
organizations, the German-Ameri-
can Bund and the Kufthauer Bund
in his amendments.

At a one-hour meeting this after-
noon, House conferees agreed to
recede from the Dies amendments
and both the House and Senate
conferees then agreed on a report
recommending approval of the bill.

7,500 Auto Workers Ask Browder Release

Fisk University AFL Teachers Local
Also Petition FDR

A resolution calling for the immediate release of Earl
Browder has been adopted by the West Allis, Wisconsin,
local of the United Auto Union and forwarded to President
Roosevelt, the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder
said yesterday.

South Africa Extends Probe Of Treason Plot

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 22 (UP).—Citizens "drafted"
to aid loyal police guarded South
Africa's cities today as the govern-
ment, holding 340 policemen for
possible charges of high treason,
widened an investigation into an
"anti-British" plot.

Authorities, reporting bombs, oth-
er weapons and incriminating docu-
ments seized in mass arrests, said
that quick action by loyal police
had broken up a "dangerous" sub-
versive group.

The documents proved that the
policemen seized were members of
the Storm Troop Division of the
"Anti-British" Ossewa Brandwag
organization, which posed as a "cul-
tural society," officials said.

Mexicans Patrol Pacific Coast Waters

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 22 (UP).—
Mexican gunboats are increasing
their vigilance in patrolling Pacific
coastal waters, the Navy Depart-
ment said today.

SOVIET TROOPS TAKE UVAROVO, 2-PRONG DRIVE MENACES VYAZMA

Leningrad Troops
Push to Smash
Siege Lines

SPUR ADVANCE

Red Army Reclaims En-
tire Tula Administra-
tive District

MOSCOW, Friday, Jan. 23 (UP).—
The Red Army reported today that
Soviet troops charging 14 miles west-
ward from Moshalsk had recaptured
Uvarovo in a two-pronged drive
that now menaces Vyazma, the
strategic railroad junction 140 miles
from Moscow on Napoleon's road
of defeat.

Uvarovo lies four miles west of
Borodino, and a communique an-
nouncing its recapture implied that

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (UP).—A.
S. Shershakov, secretary of the
Moscow District of the Commu-
nist Party, speaking here yester-
day at a Lenin memorial meet-
ing revealed that the Red Army
had captured between Dec. 4
and Jan. 15 included 3,071 mine
throwers, 7,000 machine guns, 15-
000 automatic rifles, 90,000 other
rifles, more than 300 armored
cars, 33,000 automobiles, 102 radio
stations, 2,000,000 shells, 30,000-
000 bullets, 200,000 mines and
8,000 motorcycles. He said 1,100
planes were destroyed.

The Red Army also had taken that
historic town where Napoleon's
Grand Army won a victory but lost
an empire in 1812.

As the victorious Soviet forces
swept down the Moscow-Smolensk
highway toward Vyazma, 70 miles
distant, another column was re-
ported pushing in from the Rahyev
sector an equal distance north, in
what seemed to be a two-way drive
to seize the town before the Ger-
mans had a chance to get a foot-
hold on it.

The Soviet radio announced the
capture of the unidentified village
of "P" and resultant clearing of
the way to the town of "R"—pos-
sibly Rzhnev, in the region of which
the Red Army has been fighting for
several days.

The night communique of the So-
viet High Command said Soviet
troops continued their westward ad-
vance and occupied a number of
populated places, including Uvarovo.
The Red Army men were plowing
through or skimming over breast-
deep snow, marching shoulder to
shoulder and tramping the snow
into hard tracks for tanks and guns.
Other forces, flying over the snow
in gliders powered with air propel-
lers, darted in on the German flanks
to deliver hit-run blows.

RECLAIM TULA DISTRICT

The Soviet Army organ Red Star
reported that the entire adminis-
trative district of Tula on the lower
Moscow Front had been re-
claimed. It charged that the Ger-
mans had destroyed 396 villages,
19,164 state farms, 209 schools and
80 railroad stations in the area
and carried away virtually all of
the livestock.

Dispatches from the Northern
Front said Soviet forces advancing
steadily in a drive to lift the siege
of Leningrad had broken through
heavily fortified German areas.

Other reports quoted German
prisoners as saying that their re-
serves were coming from France.

(Continued on Page 4)

Ft. Knox Names Field for Negro, the First U. S. Soldier to Die Defending Philippines

One hundred and twenty miles from Fort Knox, near
a small Kentucky town called Sadieville, live Mr. and Mrs.
Roy Brooks, Negro sharecroppers.
On Dec. 8, 1941, on a battleground 7,000 miles away
near Fort Stotsenburg in the Philippine Islands, their son,
Private Robert H. Brooks of the Armored Force of the
United States Army, was killed in action, the first Ameri-
can soldier to die in the defense of his country in the
Far Eastern war.

Today the main parade ground at Fort Knox bears
his name as a lasting tribute to a soldier whose people
have always, since America was founded, been the first
to fight and the first to die in its preservation.

On Dec. 23, 1941, shortly before noon, all Fort Knox
commanding officers, including nine generals and their
staffs, marched in solemn ranks across the broad field
and came to attention near the flagpole.

(Continued on Page 4)

Auto Union Backs Murray On Unity Move; Hits Lewis

Murray Enters
'Little Steel'
Talks Here

Presence of Gov't Labor
Man Hints at
Deadlock

Negotiations between the Steel
Workers Organizing Committee
and the "Little Steel" companies
will continue today as President
Philip Murray of the CIO, stepped
into the conferences for the first
time since they began.

Conferees with representatives
of Republic Steel were held at
Hotel Biltmore while those with
Bethlehem Steel at the offices of
the company 25 Broadway.

In the meantime, Federal Con-
ciliator James Dewey entered the
situation, although he said he had
not actually intervened in the con-
ferences. He added, however, that
he plans to enter the conferences
next week.

HINT AT DEADLOCK

The CIO union is demanding the
union shop, check off of dues and
wage increases. Appearance of Mr.
Dewey gave rise to reports that the
government feels a deadlock is in
prospect. In that event the con-
troversy would be certified by the
Labor Department of the War
Labor Board.

Two other companies negotiating
with SWOC are Youngstown Sheet
and Tube and Inland Steel. Al-
together the four "Little Steel"
companies employ 175,000 workers.

David MacDonald, secretary-
treasurer of the SWOC, indicated
that the other steel companies too
will be asked for wage increases.

The CIO has been certified as
bargaining agent for the workers
of the four "Little Steel" com-
panies after a series of NLRB elec-
tions last summer.

2 Men Killed in Dynamite Blast At Jersey Plant

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 22
(UP).—Two men were killed and
two seriously injured today when a
2,500-ton, four-story high pile of
chemical residue was loosened by a
dynamite blast and buried them at
the Natural Products refining com-
pany plant.

The dead were Nicholas Della-
cone, 58, north Bergen, N. J., and
Florentino Grasso, 23, West New
York, N. J. The injured men, both
treated by ambulance surgeons and
sent home, were Eugene Della Noca,
53, West New York, and Victor
Mantle, 29, Warren point, N. J.

The bodies and injured men were
dug from under the residue by po-
lice and firemen.

Cripps in England

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UP).—Sir
Stafford Cripps, retiring British
Ambassador to the USSR, arrived
in England today. He was relieved
of his Moscow post at his own re-
quest. Sir Archibald Clark Kerr,
former British Ambassador to
China, has been appointed to suc-
ceed him.

Hears CIO Head After
Return from Talk
with President

By George Morris

Placing its full support behind
President Philip Murray of the CIO,
the general executive board of the
United Automobile Workers in ses-
sion at Roosevelt Hotel, yesterday
condemned the manner in which
John L. Lewis projected his "unity"
scheme as "a gross violation of dem-
ocratic principles."

The board set forth its views in
a scorching resolution after hear-
ing an address by Murray and a
discussion.

Murray stepped into the UAW
board's meeting soon after he re-
turned from Washington where he
was summoned by President Roose-
velt for a conference Wednesday
afternoon.

Just before Mr. Murray entered,
the UAW meeting unanimously
voted for a motion declaring "com-
plete and unequivocal support for
his policies as leader of the CIO."

FIGHTING SPEECH

Murray's speech was made at a
closed meeting, but union spokes-
men described it as a "fighting"
speech running close to the char-
acter of his press interview Monday
when he warned that "no Pearl
Harbor" will be tolerated if unity
conferences are to ensue.

Murray then declared that "in ac-
cordance with his belief of doing
things in a fair and democratic
way" he has called a meeting of
the entire executive board of the
CIO to begin here Saturday at
which Lewis is invited to place his
views.

When asked, upon his return
from Washington, to comment on
his conference with the President,
Murray said it was not up to him
to represent the President's views.

From several CIO sources, how-
ever, it was learned that the Presi-
dent expressed the view that the
"unity" move in which Lewis is in-
volved, had as one of its purposes
the weakening of labor's support of
the war effort.

Union spokesmen further reported
that Murray outlined the problems
facing the CIO in respect to war
production.

(Continued on Page 4)

U. S. to Form New Negro Air, Infantry Units

Armored Division Also
Planned as Stimson
Mobilizes Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—

Plans have been completed for
formation of an all-Negro infantry
division, a second Negro Air Force
unit, and a 6th armored division.
Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson
announced today.

The new units will form part of
the 3,600,000-man army which the
War Department plans to raise this
year, doubling the present armored
force and creating 33 additional in-
fantry divisions.

Stimson told a press conference
that the 93rd Infantry Division to
be composed of Negro regiments
now in service, plus additional men
drawn from replacement centers,
would be "a completely welded
army unit by May." He said it
would be stationed at Fort Huachu-
ca, Ariz.

The new Negro Air Force unit—the
100th Pursuit Squadron—will
augment the 99th Pursuit Squad-
ron, which has been in training
since September at Tuskegee, Ala.
Cadets of the latter unit, Stimson
added, will be assigned "as instruc-
tors to other colored groups" after
they have completed their training
and been commissioned as second
lieutenants.

RAF Bails German Ports

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UP).—Royal
Air Force bombers raided northwest
Germany last night "in force" with
strong attacks on the ports of
Bremen and Emden.

The Air Ministry said the two
off-bombed ports were the main ob-
jectives but that airdromes in Hol-
land and the docks at Boulogne,
France, also were bombed.

Six planes are missing, the com-
munique said.

Men of the U. S. Fleet at Sea Devise New Gun Techniques

ABOARD A UNITED STATES
WARSHIP IN THE PACIFIC, Jan.
22 (UP).—Naval experts on United
States warships at sea work con-
stantly to improve the gunnery
technique that already has been
acclaimed the world's best.

The gunnery department on this
ship is developing a modified use
of its batteries for defense against
torpedo bombers, which have
claimed a deadly toll in naval en-
gagements of the second World
War. Details of the experiments
may not be revealed.

Men aboard this ship now on
patrol duty, recently have made

two other contributions to firing

technique. Two officers developed a
simplified method of computing range,
a basic element of gunnery. A
third class gunner's mate has dis-
covered an improved method of
feeding ammunition into 50-cal-
iber machine guns.

American gunners strive to keep
their gunnery technique the most
efficient in the world through con-
stant drill, superior equipment and
experimentation. The outbreak of
war ended inter-ship competition
among gun crews, but crews on this
ship have substituted an informal
competition among themselves.

The guiding principle in fleet



CITED AS HERO: Major J. H.
Trappnell, former All-American
football star at West Point, who
was awarded the Distinguished
Service Cross for extraordinary
heroism in action by General
Douglas MacArthur, commander
of U. S. forces in the Philippines.
Major Trappnell destroyed a
bridge vital to the Japanese while
under intense fire.

Argentina Balks Final Rio Agreement

Last Minute Demand to
Rephrase Resolution
Snags Unanimity

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 22 (UP).—

A grim diplomatic struggle was
underway at the Pan-American
Conference of Foreign Ministers
today to prevent last-minute tor-
peting of its proposed resolution
for a hemispheric break of rela-
tions with the Axis.

Unanimous approval of the resolu-
tion by the 21 American repub-
lics seemed assured Wednesday
when Argentina and Chile with-
drew opposition on the basis of a
new severance formula, but Argen-
tine delegates today again deman-
ded changes in the wording of the
projected measure.

The Argentine stand was be-
lieved due to some extent to criti-
cal statements by U. S. Senator
Tom Connally, D., Texas, chair-

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. Rushing New Forces To Pacific Defenses

Singapore Defenders
Checking Attacks;
Australia Periled

Allied Fronts

PHILIPPINES—Japanese, bolstered
by powerful reinforcements,
launch strong attack on MacAr-
thur's forces.

U.S.S.R.—Red Army drives past
historic Borodino in pursuit of
Nazi. Soviets capture town north
of Lake Onega on Finnish front.

MALAYA—British aerial reinforce-
ments check Japanese drive. Tokio
force ambushed and destroyed by
Australian. Invasion of Burma
checked by British troops.

MELBOURNE—Fear Japanese as-
sault on Australian island of
Rabaul. Communications with is-
land fail.

BATAVIA—Dutch fire great oil port
of Balikpapan as Japanese at-
tack grows imminent.

AFRICA—Axis forces in strong
patrol action near Mersa Brega.
CHINA—Chinese guerrillas destroy
Japanese railroad airport in raid
from mainland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22
(UP).—An entire Japanese
army, perhaps as many as
300,000 men, has been thrown
into the battle for Luzon and
the whole Batuan Peninsula
front has blazed into action
in a renewal of the Japanese
attempt to crush American
and Filipino defenders, the
Army said today.

"Particularly heavy fight-
ing is in progress on the left
and center" of Gen. Douglas
MacArthur's line, the War
Department communique
said, without giving any in-
dication of how the heavily
outnumbered defenders were
withstanding the onslaught.

But even as the men of Mac-
Arthur faced their darkest hour in
47 days of savage fighting there
came from a high government
spokesman here a shining ray of
hope—news that large troop re-
deployments have paved the way for
U. S. reinforcement of the general
southwest Pacific area where the
United Nations are fighting with
their backs to the wall.

U. S. TROOPS ON MOVE

The nature of the reinforcements
and the specific defenses being bil-
larded are a military secret.

This much was made clear, how-
ever: Moves to strengthen the south-
west front have been made possible
by continental redistribution of
600,000 American troops and other
vast military steps which powerfully
bunkered Hawaiian and West
Coast defenses from California to
Alaska.

Hawaii, vital Pacific bastion, now
is far stronger than it was before
Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Har-
bor, the spokesman said.

Large numbers of Army planes as
well as men were moved promptly
into stations from California to
Alaska, and bombers and pursuit
craft were dispatched immediately
to Hawaii.

Fortunately, he said, the United
States had sufficient bombers and
pursuit planes to meet the emer-
gency.

The spokesman did not disclose
the details or scope of American
reinforcements in the southwest
Pacific. But he did reveal that
months before the outbreak of war,
the Army sent "considerable num-
bers" of big bombers to the Philip-
pines and that they are "doing good
work."

CRISIS AT HAND

Reinforcements have been such,
he continued, that they already are
restoring some of the balance be-
tween the opposing forces.

In the Philippines MacArthur's
brave little band is confronted with
a situation of desperate proportions.
Hordes of fresh enemy troops are
spilling into Luzon through Lin-
gayen Gulf and Subic Bay, rolling
down into mountain-studded Ba-
tan Province and pounding against
MacArthur's constricted lines which

(Continued on Page 2)

Mexico Labor Paper Asks: Free Browder, Prestes

Campos, Puerto Rico
Fighter, Also Is Named
In Appeal

ISSUES DAILY PLEA

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 22.—Mexico's outstanding labor newspaper, "America Latina," organ of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) continues to editorially demand the freedom of three great anti-fascist leaders in the Americas now imprisoned—Earl Browder, Luis Carlos Prestes and Albino Campos.

In every one of its issues, "America Latina," edited by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, carries on its front pages editorials for the release of these staunch enemies of fascism. The labor paper follows the line of the CTAL Congress which met here last November, declaring: That Latin American labor "must struggle to abolish among the peoples of America the system, raised to the category of an institution, which consists in the persecution and imprisonment of labor leaders and intellectuals who render and expose their lives in favor of the ideas which today are being defended materially with arms—the rights of democracy and progress."

The title of the latest "America Latina" editorial reads: "While Lindbergh is Free at This Serious Hour Leaders of Democracy Lie in Jails."

EDITORIAL APPEAL

The editorial reads in part: "While well-known 'fifth columnists,' condemned before the tribunal of public opinion, conspire and undermine the democratic principles of the peoples, the most self-denying fighters remain imprisoned. Lindbergh and the 'padreito' Coughlin, fomenters of hate and betrayers of their fatherland to Nazi-fascism, accused by President Roosevelt as the enemies of democracy, play the role of 'personages' and enjoy liberty. Luis Carlos Prestes, 'the Knight of Hope,' Albino Campos, paladin of Puerto Rican liberty, and Earl Browder, leader of the North American working class, on the other hand, are behind prison bars."

For many large months, Sr. Leocadia Prestes is without notices from her son, the editorial states. Insisting that the workers of Latin America "have right to demand that their leaders be returned to them," the paper repeats the appeal of Madame M. L. Carnelli, famous Argentine writer, for Prestes' freedom. The message is addressed to Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"It is not my job to express in this letter a criticism, just or unjust, about a political, juridical or moral fact, for it will always be the people of Brazil who will give their own judgment regardless of our criterion. I am going to refer to this only: Dona Leocadia Prestes is seriously ill. With long years of moral sufferings her health is broken. A long life and too many vicissitudes are weighing upon her shoulders. Under the physical and moral conditions, in which she finds herself, it is easy to understand to what extent she depends upon the correspondence with her son. Every man will easily understand this for every man has or had a mother for those moments of grief. How frequently, however, has Dona Leocadia Prestes been deprived of letters from her son! Too often, Senor Ministro," Maria Lúcia Carnelli writes in part.

She asks Sr. Aranha "to intercede in order that the severity of sanctions against Luis Carlos Prestes may never reach what must be considered the real limit of cruelty."

Nazis in Libya Open Strong Patrol Action

CAIRO, Jan. 22 (UP).—Offensive operations, at least to the extent of reconnaissance in force, against British Imperial forces near the Cyrenaica-Tripolitania frontier, have been launched by Gen. Erwin Rommel's Africa Corps, British General Headquarters for the Middle East said today.

Three strong enemy columns, including tanks, yesterday made a reconnaissance in force to a depth of about 10 miles east of a general line running south of Mersa Brega, the communiqué said.

Mersa Brega is 30 miles east of El Agheila, where Rommel and his German and Italian forces made a stand in exceptionally bad weather. It is 40 miles southwest of Agades, 90 miles south of Benghazi which the British occupied after the Africa Corps withdrew under cover of raging sandstorms which were followed by heavy rains. Headquarters said that in the face of the Axis advance from Mersa Brega British light forces withdrew but maintained contact with the enemy all day yesterday, inflicting casualties.



Surrender on the Desert: A crewmember of a captured Italian tank in Libya climbs out, his hands held high in token of surrender, to face an armed British infantryman somewhere in the Libyan desert.

Soviet Superiority Forces Nazis to Overhaul Planes

Col. Stefanovsky Analyzes Enemy Models as Air Battles Prove Their Inferiority; Nazis' Desperation Growing

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 22.—Despite its frantic attempt to modernize the Luftwaffe during the Soviet war, the German High Command is still casting about feverishly for new types of aircraft capable of fighting the superior Red Air Force models. Colonel P. Stefanovsky, in an article in Red Star, organ of the Red Army, revealed that in six months of fighting, during which the fascists have several times revamped their planes, the Nazis have failed to come up with a single craft equal to the similar Soviet type. Col. Stefanovsky, a former Soviet test pilot, based his observations on a six-month study of Nazi planes shot down by the Red Air Force.

His article follows in full. "Like many other of my colleagues who formerly worked as test pilots I invariably, from force of habit, locate the shot down enemy planes and carefully inspect the wreckage. Hundreds of German planes found a grave at the approaches of Moscow. Some of them perished before my eyes."

"As a result of this study I arrived at a number of conclusions which enabled me to trace the changes introduced in German aircraft under the influence of aerial operations in the east."

"In the early part of the war even the fascists themselves realized that the speed of the Soviet fighters was 30 to 40 kilometers (20 to 25 miles) per hour higher than the German and that of the Soviet bombers from 40 to 50 kilometers (25 to 30 miles) higher than their German counterparts. To continue effective struggle against the Soviet air force the Germans were compelled in an extremely limited period of time either to replace their old machines by new ones or radically to modernize them."

"With the contemporary organization of aerial production even the change of one type involves a complex process. This was an especially painful change for the German aircraft industry in the present conditions. When the Germans were planning their military operations they clearly did not reckon that in 1941 any of their war planes would have to be replaced by new ones."

MODERNIZED CRAFT

"The modernization of aircraft is not a complex task, all the more since the German industry had previous experience in this respect. However, although modernization would improve the qualities of the war planes it could not bring them up to the level of the best Soviet planes. Nevertheless the Germans decided on modernization. In literally a few weeks they started the modernization of planes on a hitherto unprecedented scale. Fragments of German planes abundantly scattered on the Russian fields bear traces of this work of the fascist aircraft industry."

"The tactical and flying qualities of the planes, in particular speed, were improved chiefly by increasing the horsepower of the engines. Since the beginning of the war with the USSR, German industry did not produce any new engines. The modernized planes were equipped chiefly with the latest types of existing motors. Wherever the problem of improving the flying qualities could not be solved by merely replacing the motor, the Germans resorted to modernizing the structure of the plane. The Messerschmidt 109, the main fighter plane of the Hitlerite air force, was especially subjected to considerable changes."

"The Germans mounted new and powerful arms on their old planes,

first of all, obviously regarding them as the most vulnerable in battle. Thus for example, 20-millimeter air cannon mounted on the Messerschmidt 109, Heinkel 111 and the Henschel 127. Nevertheless German air arms particularly in cannon, are markedly inferior to the similar Soviet types. The Soviet cannon exceeds the German in the rate of fire as well as in the shell's range of flight and the piercing strength."

"In general, Soviet planes during these months were far better armed than the German planes. Armoring of the vital plane parts was undertaken by the Germans and deserves particular attention. During the past six months the Germans extensively utilized this. On the bomber Dornier 215 they protected the pilot with eight millimeter plates on the sides and five millimeter plates on the top. The Messerschmidt 109, previously was without armor. At present the pilot's seat is armored at the back and partly from the top. This modernization began—a tremendous period from the viewpoint of the present day tempo of war. In this respect it is in place to ask whether the Germans were able to fully cope with the task set."

CHANGES IN PLANES

"The Messerschmidt 109 and the Heinkel 111 are two planes typical of the German aircraft which underwent the greatest modernization during these six months. The Heinkel 111 at the beginning had a speed of 310 kilometers (195 miles) per hour. The plane was modernized seven times and, incidentally, its latest model had a speed of 365 kilometers (225 miles) per hour. The plane's armaments were considerably modernized: machine-guns formerly mounted on the planes have been replaced by six millimeter guns and one cannon."

"The Messerschmidt 109 underwent four transformations since 1936. Its speed of 420 kilometers (265 miles) per hour has at present been increased to 570-590 kilometers (355 to 365 miles) per hour. Nevertheless, despite the intensive modernization the Germans were not able to surpass the flying and tactical data on Soviet planes. Owing to the insignificant speed of the Heinkel 111 the Soviet fighters easily overtook it, and opening powerful machine-gun fire at close range pierced the eight-millimeter armor and destroyed the plane."

"When meeting Junkers 87 bombers the Soviet pilots closed in and concentrated uninterrupted machine-gun fire at the plane's tanks, set the plane on fire. In these circumstances the most radical solution for the Germans was to accelerate by all means the production of new planes. The fact alone that new German planes for the first time in the European war made their appearance precisely on the Soviet-German front is extremely characteristic. It bears witness that it is impossible to fight the Soviet air force with the same planes used by the Germans against the other countries. Several new planes have been observed on the Soviet front. Nevertheless only one plane, the Heinkel 113 represents a real factor today."

"It is the best German fighter. The latest model powerful Daimler-Benz 1,500 horsepower motor is mounted on the plane. The plane's armament included two 20-millimeter cannon and two 7.92 millimeter machine-guns. The foreign aviation press asserts that the Heinkel 113 speed reaches 640 kilometers (400 miles) per hour. Nevertheless, the high-flying qual-

ities of this plane are depreciated to a considerable extent by some serious shortcomings: The complexity of the production, exploitation and piloting of the plane. The steam cooling system with which the plane is fitted is unreliable. It is sufficient to damage the wings of the plane where the main centers of the steam cooling system are concentrated and the plane is disabled. Four months have passed since this plane was first observed in the USSR, but hitherto there was no data showing that the Heinkel 113 is the main or secondary type of fighter of the Luftwaffe."

"The impression is being created that the Heinkel 113 was used at the front until the production of a new fighter begins. Trial models of such a plane have been built and are being tested in Germany. They belong to the Messerschmidt, fascist airplane, designed and known in the press as the Messerschmidt 110. There is reason to believe that simultaneously with the new fighter there will be a new type of bomber—according to certain data, a Dornier 217—will make its appearance."

"Already the third year of work on this plane is in progress in one of the experimental plants of Dornier. The Germans will strive to introduce new planes in the forthcoming spring or the latest at the beginning of the summer. How this new maneuver of the leaders of the German fascist air force will end is unknown. Nevertheless it remains indisputable that re-equipping its air force in due time the Soviet Union beat the strongest trump card of the Germans."

Wounded Twice, Red Army Hero Fulfilled Mission and Rescued Boy

This is the second of a series of articles on heroes of the Soviet war against Hitler Germany. The first article appeared in the Daily Worker yesterday. These accounts will be published in the Daily Worker periodically.

By U. Shestakov

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 22.—Here he stands next to me, a fighter returned, back to go on, for he was unwilling to give up his place in the ranks. My papers read that Red Army man Paul Marchenko is released from active service due to the condition of his health. His wounds are not yet healed and his left arm is bandaged.

Paul Marchenko is tall, lanky, a fair-eyed youth. Modest to the point of bashfulness, he tells of stirring events, of heroic exploits worthy of song and verse in simple, everyday words.

One year ago Paul Marchenko volunteered for service in the Red Army and when the war broke out his unit was one of the first dispatched to the front. It was here that bravery, which always seemed to him such a great unattainable quality of heroes came to him naturally and unnoticed.

AT ENEMY REAR

The Germans were on the approaches to Kiev. The fighting was fierce. Marchenko was ordered to reconnoiter the enemy rear. He completed the assignment and was returning early in the morning through the woods. He came across a village recently occupied by the Germans. The peasant huts were still smoldering. Between two trees he caught sight of a German soldier walk-

300,000 Hurlled Against American Philippine Line

U. S. Rushing Reinforcements; British Checking Enemy Drive at Singapore

(Continued from Page 1)

stretch some 15 miles across the waist of the peninsula.

This was revealed in army communiqué No. 70 which said the entire Japanese 14th Army together with a number of other units—perhaps as many as 300,000 in all—now are ashore on Luzon.

The size of MacArthur's forces—men who already have written a proud page in American history—is not known, but they certainly are outnumbered and are being hammered constantly by fresh troops.

BRITISH COUNTER-DRIVE EASES SINGAPORE PERIL

SINGAPORE, Jan. 22 (UP).—Strong British counter-attacks on all the main land and air fronts in Malaya eased the Japanese aerial siege of Singapore today, shattered an invasion spearhead dropping down the east coast and slowed or stopped the enemy drive in northwest Johore.

Newly arrived Hurricane fighter planes knocked five Japanese bombers out of the sky over Singapore, where 287 were killed and 529 were wounded in yesterday's raids, and helped turn back a second fleet of about 30 raiders before they could do any damage.

At least one Japanese fighter was damaged in today's raids. Imperial troops ambushed a Japanese column striking down from Endau toward Mersing, 70 miles northeast of Singapore, and decimated its ranks while suffering only slight losses.

Sanguinary combat, probably the heaviest sustained fighting of the whole Malaya campaign, churned the swamps and jungles around Payong Hill, 68 miles northwest of Singapore, where strongly entrenched and ferociously battling Australians were holding fast and aggravating the whole Japanese west flank.

Mounting aerial defense activity bespoke welcome reinforcements in planes, tersely acknowledged in an official announcement that "Hurricanes now are in action in the Singapore area." The speedy and heavily armed fighter planes helped win the aerial battle for Britain in the fall of 1940, and in their inaugural action here gave promise of giving the Japanese air force a collective headache comparable to that Adolf Hitler got from the Royal Air Force.

REPORT AUSTRALIAN OUTPOST INVADIED

MELBOURNE, Friday, Jan. 23 (UP).—Japanese troops, led by a strong aerial vanguard and borne in a fleet of 11 ships, were believed to have invaded Australian territory today at the outpost of Rabaul, on northeastern New Britain Island, 800 miles from the Australian mainland.

This island continent was in a state of alarm. Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford and Army Minister P. M. Forde issued a joint communiqué at midnight announcing that after two attacks by 40 Japanese bombing and fighting planes yesterday, the Rabaul garrison sighted a fleet of 11 ships, including warships, off the coast at 3:30 P. M., and that 30 minutes later radio communications with the city failed.

The Japanese ships were 30 to 40 miles from Watom Island, which is 15 miles northwest of Rabaul, when sighted by Australian scout planes. Rabaul, frequent target for Japanese air raiders in the past month, suffered further damage to defense installations in the two attacks yesterday, which came at 9 and 10 A. M. It had been apparent for several days that the Japanese were "softening up" the city for an invasion, and Drakeford had announced that the sea-borne attack probably would come on Wednesday. The withdrawal of women and children from the city was announced yesterday.

DUCH DESTROY GREAT BORNEO OIL PORT

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 22 (UP).—Netherlands Indies defenders have put the torch to their great Borneo oil port of Balikpapan, destroying millions of dollars worth of wells and installations because of the impotence of an overwhelming Japanese attack, it was announced today.

Although there were no definite reports that the Japanese were moving on Balikpapan, and today's communiqué revealed only a continuation of the aerial bombing and machine-gunning of outlying Indies towns, mostly in Sumatra, an official announcement said that the Japanese "intended to attack Balikpapan, planning to make up the losses at Tarakan where they found only burning and wrecked installations."

"Except for establishing a base at Balikpapan, the Japanese might just as well forget their plans regarding it," the statement said.

BRITISH REPULSE FOR IN BURMA THREAT RANGOON, Jan. 22 (UP).—British Imperial forces have repulsed elephant-riding Japanese and Thai invaders with heavy losses at Kawakarek, 45 miles east of the port of Moulmein, and they have sent troops to Ye, 300 miles south of Moulmein, to guard the right flank of the defenders of Burma's southeastern frontier. It was announced today.

On the War Fronts

(AS OF JANUARY 21st)

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

The war has made a number of adjectives sound trite and cliché-like. But what can we do if we cannot find a word better suited to describe the actions of General MacArthur and his small force than EXTRAORDINARY?

Yesterday the Japanese, as we understood from the dispatches, penetrated his center. Today the Japanese have been thrown back and the lines reestablished. And this was done by MacArthur who for rear-and-base has practically nothing but the stout hearts of his officers and men, and his own. This action deserves more than cheers—it deserves a silent salute.

Philippine guerrillas have made their appearance in north Luzon where they are raiding a couple of hundred miles from nowhere and have succeeded in capturing—if only temporarily—a Japanese-occupied airfield.

This writer being a cavalryman cannot refrain from paying special tribute to the heroic action of Major Thomas J. H. Trapp, Cavalry, who on Dec. 22, at Rosario, Island of Luzon, actually covered the withdrawal of his unit single-handed by staying on a bridge under direct enemy fire, setting fire to a truck on it, waiting for the bridge to catch fire, and then only withdrawing himself. This is in the best cavalry tradition which teaches us that a cavalry officer enters the fight first and leaves it last.

The Japanese continue their offensive aerial operations on the northern flank of America's lifeline to Australia by attacking bases in the area of New Guinea. The raids assume an ever wider scope.

On the Burma-Malaya front things do not look any too good. The Japanese-controlled Thai troops are nearing Moulmein through the pass between Moulmein and Tagay. It seems that the British detachment which is fighting northward from Tavoy might find itself in a very difficult position between Japanese and Thai forces on the narrow strip of Burma.

Singapore has been raided again by ninety bombers with fighter escort. This looks like serious business. On the land front no new gains have been registered by the Japanese in the last 24 hours.

In Libya it's the weather again: sandstorms and torrential rains are said to help the Germans entrench near El Agheila. Otherwise everything seems very quiet.

The situation on the Eastern Front has been concisely summarized by the Moscow radio: THERE IS NO MOSCOW FRONT ANY MORE. That's about the gist of it.

The Soviet communiqués are extremely modest and reticent, so that details have to be gleaned from second-hand reports relayed from London and Berlin and credited to Moscow.

And speaking of Berlin and the N. Y. Times' Daniel T. Brigham, we wish to point out a phrase in his yesterday's dispatch: "Late reports from Moscow last night said the Germans had tried to buttress their rearward action with mechanized support. This can be considered at least an exaggeration, for the Germans have announced in broadsheets and press articles for the last two weeks that their mechanized forces have been virtually eliminated from fighting by the cold and deep snow." So we have the following proposition: The Russians are lying, for the Germans say it isn't so.

A statement in the best Baldwin, Edwin James and Times tradition in general.

But back to realities. The Red Army is pushing a strong offensive with four prongs in the Valdai-Izmen area. This is primarily designed to enable the Soviet High Command to say in the near future: there is no Leningrad front any more.

Decisive Battles in Pacific Lie Ahead

Red Army's Col. Tolchenov Says Forces of Allied Coalition Will Decide Outcome

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 22.—The decisive battles in the South Pacific still lie ahead and the outcome will be decided by the forces available to the Allied coalition, Colonel M. Tolchenov declared in Red Star today.

In his review of the first five weeks of the Pacific war in the Red Army organ, Col. Tolchenov stressed the advantages falling to Japan through its treacherous assault.

"In estimating the results," he wrote, "two very important considerations must be kept in mind. First, the Japan, as compared with the United States and Great Britain, is situated within the boundaries of the Pacific war theatres and, primarily, in that part in which the position of her enemies is weaker."

"Therefore, the Japanese command was able in the first days of fighting to throw in large forces, whereas the possessions of the United States in the Pacific were defended by limited forces and the dispatch of additional forces demands considerable time."

"Secondly, and of decisive significance for the outcome of the fighting during the first stage of the war, was the fact that Japan started military operations at a time when the British and American troops believed peaceful relations existed between their countries and Japan."

After reviewing the tactical developments in the various sectors of the Pacific war theatre, Col. Tolchenov stressed the fact that General Douglas MacArthur has proved able to keep an army in the field against the Japanese in the Philippines. The Japanese successes in the Philippines were solely the result of their numerical and material superiority and the further development of operations in these islands will be determined by the reinforcements the American command decides to make available to MacArthur.

"In Malaya," Col. Tolchenov continued, "the numerically superior Japanese troops are drawing closer to Singapore, incurring tremendous losses in their advance. Although the British troops have been unable to check the Japanese forward progress until now, there can be no doubt that General Sir Archibald Wavell (Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the South Pacific) will in due time adopt the necessary measures for the defense of Singapore by strengthening the forces there. The war in the Pacific has only begun and the decisive fighting lies ahead."

Military Education To Begin in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 22 (UP).—Nationwide compulsory military education in the public schools, starting next month, first will be initiated in the states of Vera Cruz, Tlaxcala and Michoacan, Education Department sources said today.



Teaching American First Aid in Java:

Herawata Latip, who attended Columbia University in New York for three years, and is the only Javanese girl ever educated at an American college, recalls, with the aid of her scrapbook diary, some of her pleasant experiences in the United States at her home in Batavia where she is conducting a class for native women and girls under the sponsorship of the American Red Cross.

Dressmakers Urge United Administration

Rank and File Group Issues Election Program, Urge Factory Conversion

A program calling for unity in the ranks of Dressmakers Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and a united administration was yesterday approved at a mass meeting called by the Dressmakers Rank and File at Irving Plaza.

The meeting was the first in the union's current election campaign in accordance with the ILGWU constitution which permits the formation of groups two months before members go to the polls.

I. Wiseberg, leader of the rank and file and others of a committee, told the meeting of efforts that are already being made to win the administration forces headed by manager Charles Zimmerman, to an agreement for such a unity program.

Local 22 has been sharply divided during election contests over many years. This time, the adopted program declares, the dressmakers "are all united on the main objective of defeating Hitler and bringing the war to a victorious conclusion."

"We are all united on the issue of increasing production and utilizing the capacities of all workers," continues the program. "These are the fundamental issues. We therefore call upon you to lay aside all past differences and to elect a united administration capable of leading us to victory."

URGE FACTORY CONVERSION

The program further stresses the serious problem facing the union as a result of dislocation and unemployment due to the war production drive, and the danger that employers will seek to lay the burden of the industry's ills upon the workers.

"The urgency of the times demand unity," the rank and file statement declares. "It is our earnest desire that the election of our local will result in a powerful united union capable of safeguarding the general contributions to the battle for victory in which the entire nation is engaged."

The rank and file poses the problem of converting dress factories to production of war needs in the clothing line.

"We therefore propose that our union take the initiative of arranging a conference with the employers and government officials to plan for labor-management-government cooperation for mobilization of the dress industry and the 80,000 dressmakers of New York for national defense."

Representation of the union on all government bodies dealing with supply of clothing for the armed forces and civil defense; complete census of the shops on possibility for conversion to military needs; retraining of dress workers where necessary to further war work, are other proposals.

Warning further that the full strength of the union will be needed to enforce the wage standards of dressmakers, the rank and file declares that "past differences must be submerged to the paramount interest of the present. No single individual, no single group in our union is able alone to perform the extra-difficult task facing us."

Welfare Agencies to Aid In War Emergencies

Seven welfare and charitable agencies have opened their combined 43 central and district offices throughout the city to serve as advisory bureaus in the event of an air-raid or other emergency.

The seven agencies are the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities; the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York; the Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Brooklyn; the Community Service Society of New York; the Jewish Family Welfare Society; the Jewish Social Service Association; and the Staten Island Social Service, Inc.

Chinese Bomb Enemy Base In Indo-China

Guerrillas Raid Japanese Island; 3 of 4 Gates in Hwaiyang Fall

CHUNGKING, Jan. 22 (UP).—Bombers of the newly resuscitated Chinese air force struck inside French Indo-China for the first time today, dropping 20 tons of bombs on a Japanese air base and other military objectives and inflicting heavy damage, according to the Central News Agency.

Despite bad weather, all planes safely returned to their bases, the dispatch said. It was filed from an undisclosed air field somewhere in southwest China.

A Chinese military spokesman meanwhile said that so far the Chinese troops sent into Burma to help the British in resisting the Japanese have not been in contact with the Japanese invading westward from Thailand. Observers here believed the Chinese still were garrisoned in the Shan States, along the Burma road in north-eastern Burma.

Further evidence that the new Japanese menace to the vital supply line for China through Burma has not paralyzed Chinese operations against the Japanese was given today in a report that Chinese guerrilla fighters had stormed the Japanese naval headquarters on Liu Kung Island, at the mouth of Weihsai Harbor, on the northeastern coast of Shantung Peninsula.

Weihsai, former British naval station which was turned back to China before the hostilities with Japan began in 1937, is about 500 miles north west of Nagasaki, Japan, and only 120 miles across the Yellow Sea from Korea.

The Central News Agency said that more than 300 Japanese were killed and eight machine-guns and 250 rifles were captured.

The raid was carried out from the mainland near Weihsai. There was no indication whether the Chinese remained in control of the island, where they would be exposed to shelling from Japanese warships or had returned to the mainland.

The Chinese attack on the walled city of Hwaiyang, in eastern Honan Province about 220 miles northeast of Hankow, continued with the Chinese holding the north, south and east gates, a Chinese military spokesman said.

Soviet Embassy Publishes Paper For British Public

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UP).—The first Soviet newspaper ever published in Britain made its debut today.

Called "Soviet War News," the weekly journal was an eight-page tabloid issued by the Soviet Embassy's press department and sold for three pence.

In addition to rounding up the week's war news bulletins from the Soviet Union, the first page of the issue printed a two-column letter of welcome from Ivan Malysky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, which said that "the Anglo-Soviet friendship bond and baptism in war must and will be continued in peace." There were numerous pictures.

U. S. to Use All of Chile's Metal Output

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 22 (UP).—The United States will be assured all Chile's strategic metals needed in the American war effort for at least 18 months by a contract expected to be signed here Monday, it was reported today.

The agreement is between the Chilean Government and the United States Federal Loan Agency, whereby the metals reserve corporation would obtain all of Chile's copper, gold, silver, manganese, mercury, antimony, cobalt, lead, molybdenum, tungsten and zinc ores and concentrates and combinations of these minerals.

The agreement, running for 18 months, will provide for price revisions every six months, thus benefiting small mining interests by guaranteeing a market for their production under a flexible price scale and contributing to increased employment in mining centers.

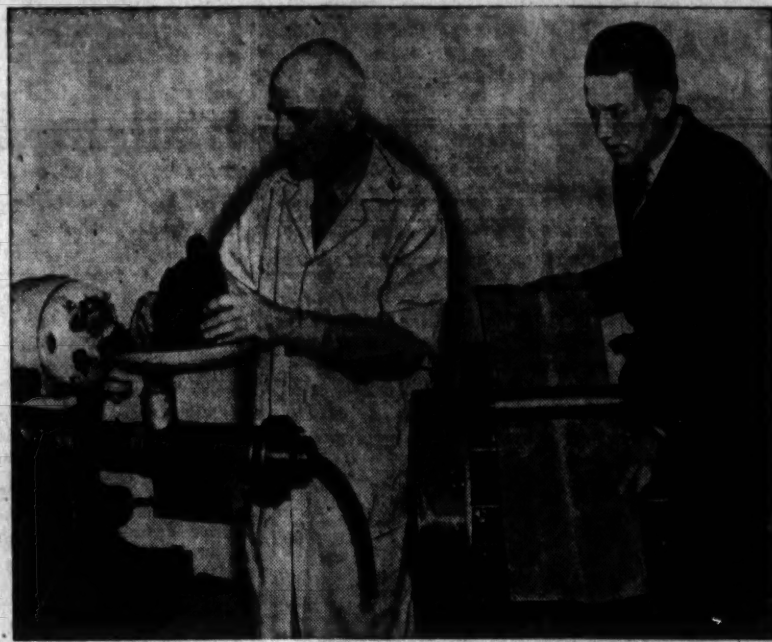
Qualifications For Women Cited As Plane Spotters

If you are a woman between 21 and 45 and have the following qualifications, you are needed at once to help the Army's Aircraft Warning Service:

At least 5 feet 3 inches tall, in good health, speak English clearly, have excellent eyesight and hearing, some knowledge of mathematics and the ability to make rapid and clear decisions.

The Warning Service has asked for several thousand volunteers to work as plotters and telephone and teletype operators.

Apply to the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office at 33 Park Ave.



Producing Rubber from Milkweed: William A. Sharpe (left), developer of a new process, and his associate, D. B. Lewis, in their plant at Alhambra, Cal., where they announced plans for the first commercial production of rubber from the more than 1,000,000 tons of milkweed plants growing wild throughout the State.

Auto Union Backs Murray On Unity Move; Hits Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)

production, unemployment due to priorities and negotiations on major contracts, which, he said, demand the organization's immediate attention. Murray was also represented as feeling that collaboration between the CIO and AFL in various fields could be strengthened in the process of aiding the country's war effort.

CIO LEADERS TO MEET

The first official action of the CIO in respect to the issue may come today when the six vice-presidents, Mr. Murray and Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey meet at Hotel Roosevelt. Their action will come for approval before the full meeting of the executive board, which consists of one representative from each of the CIO's forty-odd affiliates.

The UAW resolution was one of the sharpest rebuffs to Lewis of the many expressions that have come from CIO affiliates. The auto union is the largest CIO union.

The full text follows: "WHEREAS, in the democratic structure of the Congress of Industrial Organizations there exists the offices of President, Secretary, Vice Presidents and members of the Executive Board through which offices alone, the views and wishes of the Congress of Industrial Organizations are legitimately formulated and authentically published, and

"WHEREAS, the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO) is irreversibly committed to the processes of democracy and to the proper regard for responsibility not only in its own actions but in those of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to which it is affiliated, and

"WHEREAS, the proposal which has recently been made that negotiations be immediately instituted looking toward the unity of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor emanated from a source other than that provided for such purposes by the Constitution of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and

"WHEREAS, such proposal was made and publicized without having been previously submitted for the consideration of either the President or the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and without even the courtesy of acquainting them with the intention to make it, and

"WHEREAS, the projection of such proposal in this manner is a gross violation of the democratic principles which have always been accepted and cherished by the members of the unions of

the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the administration of their affairs, and particularly by the members of the United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, (UAW-CIO) and

"WHEREAS, it likewise constitutes a serious reflection upon the offices of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and particularly upon its president, Philip Murray, it is therefore

"RESOLVED that we earnestly deplore and condemn the resort to such acts and methods, and be it further

"RESOLVED that we record our confidence in the officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and in particular we record our complete and implicit faith and confidence in, and our determination to fully support, the President of the Congress of In-

dustrial Organizations, Philip Murray."

The UAW board also voted full approval of the placing of its president R. J. Thomas as a member of the War Labor Board.

A part of yesterday afternoon's session was also devoted to the task of speedy conversion of the auto industry for war work. Taking up the claim of employers that they lack enough skilled labor to fully man their equipment, the UAW yesterday sent Donald Nelson, head of the War Production Board, a proposal for an industry-wide agreement in auto to "upgrade" qualifications of workers in the industry. This would be a process of training workers who already have some partial qualifications, to make them available quickly as skilled mechanics. The proposal is also to be made to each of the manufacturers.

Soviets Peril Nazis In Drive for Vyazma

(Continued from Page 1)

flying part of the way—an indication of the gravity of the situation from the Nazi standpoint and the scramble to plug up weak spots before it is too late.

The late communique said that on Wednesday 15 German planes were shot down with four Soviet losses, while on Thursday five raiders were downed near Moscow.

Soviet planes on Wednesday destroyed 10 German tanks, 85 vehicles loaded with troops and supplies, set fire to 11 trains, and annihilated three regiments of infantry and two units of cavalry.

Soviet dive bombers ranging on ahead of the land forces were reported unofficially to be blasting fortified posts around Vyazma in the same way that Moshalsk was pounded before its recapture.

Dispatches from the Southern Front said that in four days of fighting the Red Army had recaptured 104 inhabited localities and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans who continued to retreat.

The Leningrad radio reported lively artillery fire in various sectors around the city, perhaps intended to clear the Germans out of its environs. Gathering signs for some days have pointed to a major Soviet assault to lift the month-long siege of the old capital.

The prospective capture of Rzhnev would knock still another prop out of the revised "winter line" the Germans were said to be trying to establish through the towns of Kharkov, Bryansk, Vyazma, Rzhnev and Ostashevsk on a tottering 500-mile central front.

As the war went into its eighth month, the Red Army appeared to be rushing the Germans back from Moshalsk so fast they had little chance to get a new foothold east of Vyazma and perhaps Smolensk.

Moshalsk, tipping the last German salient aimed at Moscow, was the first town taken by the Soviets in their true winter warfare after the deep snows blanketed the plains.

Pressing after the Germans were mechanized units well equipped with guns and tanks which are being hauled westward on wide, hard tracks packed in the snow by infantry marching shoulder to shoulder and tamping the trail with their boots.

Snow-gliders powered with airplane motors towed Soviet cross-country troops up to the German flanks to harry the retreating invaders.

The only warning the Germans get of such a hit-run attack is a cloud of snow marking the approach of the raiding bands, followed swiftly by the first destructive missiles.

The weakness of the German tactics lay in the lack of adequate preparation for the winter, forcing the troops to huddle in uninhabited points to keep from freezing to death while the Red Army circulates freely around them, with or without roads.

Soviet troops fighting through the Karelian forests on the Finnish front were reported to have recaptured the town of Vellkaya Guba, north of Lake Onega. The Finns made a series of counter-attacks, menacing the Soviet hold on the town, until finally they were routed with a loss of 500 killed.

Dies Amendment Killed at Capital

Disruptive Measure Termed Communist Party as a 'Foreign Agent'

(Continued from Page 1)

conference followed an extensive campaign of opposition by labor and progressive organizations. The National Lawyers Guild, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties joined with many CIO and AFL unions in charging the Dies amendments were unconstitutional and would disrupt national unity.

Many prominent House Judiciary Committee members, including Chairman Sumners had attacked the Dies amendments as unconstitutional when they came up before the House on Dec. 18, but Dies succeeded in pushing his amendments through with the aid of a bloc of appeasement Republicans.

Today's action by the conferees was considered an important setback for Rep. Dies who has recently intensified his disruptive activities.

ANOTHER DIES VICTIM

As a result of an attack on Dr. Goodwin Watson, chief analyst for the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service of the Federal Communications Commission by the Dies Committee, the House Appropria-

tions Committee today specifically barred Watson from his \$5,000 a year post. The House later today sustained this action during its consideration of the Independent offices appropriations bill.

Rep. Joseph Starnes, Dies Committee member, led the attack on Watson within the Appropriations Committee, and the committee's hearings divulged that one of Starnes principal charges against Watson was that he had supported lifting of the embargo against Loyalist Spain.

Only yesterday Dies resumed his attack on Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration, on the ground that he had allegedly been connected with the Technocratic movement. OPA is one of several important Federal agencies connected with the war program which have been constantly heckled by Dies.

A major showdown on these activities by Dies directed at disrupting national unity is expected to come within the next few weeks when the Texas Congressman comes before the House to ask for additional funds.

CIO Seamen Say: Speed Ship Arming

Urge Greater Protection Against Subs in Letter to Capt. Macaulay

The National Maritime Union, aroused over the increasing sinkings of American ships by enemy submarines yesterday wrote to Captain Edward Macaulay, member of the recently created Maritime War Emergency Board urging that immediate steps be taken for additional protection of ships' crews in the event of more Axis attacks.

Signed by Frederick N. Myers, NMU vice-president, the letter complimented the board for protective steps taken thus far, but requested that all ships thus far not armed, or equipped with emergency life rafts be immediately so equipped.

"Our union has pointed out the urgency of proper servicing of lifeboats and the rapid installation of guns on all merchant vessels, so that our crews will receive some measure of protection," Myers wrote Captain Macaulay. "Reports indicate that a few of the vessels, recently sunk, had no guns and emergency life rafts were not available for easy tripping where life boats were out of reach."

"Our union appreciates the steps which you have already taken to protect our merchant marine, and feels confident the Board will do everything it can to further insure that protection."

Myers wrote that "our membership, willing to face all dangers in their determination to deliver the goods, expect immediate action on these two questions, so that needless sacrifice of lives be avoided."

House Committee Grants Funds to Gov't Agencies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UP).—The House Appropriations Committee today approved a grant of \$2,096,138.875 for the government's independent offices during the fiscal year beginning July 1—including \$994,367.534 for the Maritime Commission to construct millions of tons of war shipping.

The maritime commission grant, largest single item in the appropriation, was based on a program of 6,000,000 tons for fiscal 1943 and not on the larger program of 10,000,000 tons outlined recently by President Roosevelt. This will be financed by later appropriations.

Sinclair Says RAF's Work 'On Continent'

British Air Minister Outlines Tasks in Commons

LONDON, Jan. 22 (UP).—The main task of the British Army is to organize "the greatest possible striking force for offensive operations on the continent," Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair emphasized today in the House of Commons.

The statement was made in connection with the opening of debate on defense of British air fields and the formation of an R. A. F. regiment to relieve the Army of the duty of defending airfields.

"The main task of the Army is not defense but to organize from its strictly limited manpower and resources the greatest possible striking force for offensive operations on the continent," Sinclair said.

"The garrison of every airfield will be homogeneous. The hard core, machine gunners and back-up, will all be RAF men."

Discussing the defense of airfields Sinclair said that "we must not hide from our minds the reality that although the German bomber force in the west for the past few months has been greatly reduced, there is at this moment and there has been for weeks past large numbers of German bombers within striking distance of this country."

Argentina Balks Final Rio Agreement

Last Minute Demand to Rephrase Resolution Snags Unanimity

(Continued from Page 1)

man of the Foreign Relations Committee, who said in Washington yesterday that the Argentines "might find themselves on a limb which might be cut off." Connally also suggested that the Argentine people might repudiate the policies of their acting-president, Ramon S. Castillo.

The latest change sought by Argentina would make the resolution say that the American republics "can discontinue relations" rather than they "cannot continue relations."

Such a rephrasing of the formula would alter the entire sense of the resolution, making diplomatic break with the Axis optional.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha conferred at length with United States Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu and Julio Rossetti, of Argentina and Chile respectively.

He said that the resolution will go before the conference's defense committee for formal action tomorrow morning.

"Do not worry," he said. "It will come out all right. When this talking is over, there will be unanimous agreement," he told a friend.

Rossetti was reported to have received instructions from his government authorizing him to sign the resolution, with "some reservations."

Meanwhile, the Axis was reported to have renewed threats of war against Chile, Brazil and Argentina and the Brazilian Government was reported reliably to have undertaken widespread precautions against German, Italian and Japanese reprisal.

Ft. Knox Names Field for Negro, the First U. S. Soldier to Die Defending Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

A platoon of infantry of the First Armored Division formed in double rank and the band of the Fifth Armored Division mourned the dead with a slow and muted march as the flag of the United States was lowered to half-mast.

"In death," said Major General Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force, "there is no grade nor rank."

"For the preservation of America," he continued in dedicating the field to the memory of the son of Negro sharecroppers, "the soldiers and sailors guarding our outposts are giving their lives. And in this, the greatest democracy the

world has known, neither riches nor poverty, neither creed nor race, draws a line of demarcation in this hour of national crisis."

DEATH CAME DEC. 8 "On Dec. 8," General Devers continued, "the first day that America entered the war, Private Robert H. Brooks died on the battlefield near Fort Stevens in the Philippine Islands."

"For him, the first soldier of the Armored Force to be killed in action, this parade ground, with its flag now at half-mast, will be named 'Brooks Field.'"

The General paused while a bugle call wavered over the field, and then continued:

ing Americans. In the factories and on the farms—in the mines and in the railroads—in the homes and in the offices, all are answering the call. Yet none can make a greater sacrifice for the Nation than the soldier who gives his life. For Robert Brooks, the bugle will sound taps."

The bugle took up its call for the dead following a prayer offered by Chaplain Lieutenant Colonel William D. Cleary, the double-ranked platoon fired three volleys, and the name of a Negro soldier was added to the list of America's heroes.

NAME FIELD IN HONOR

In advance of the ceremonies General Devers wrote in a letter to

the parents of Private Brooks: "It is with the deepest regret that I have learned of the death of your son, Robert, who gave his life in the defense of his country, Dec. 8, 1941, in a battle near Fort Stevens, Philippine Islands."

"With appreciation of your suffering, my sincere sympathy goes out to you."

"Robert was the first casualty of the Armored Force, and because of this, and because of his excellent record, I have directed that the main parade ground at Fort Knox be named Brooks Field in honor of your son."

The government offered them special transportation to attend the ceremonies dedicating the field.



FOR VICTORY: Rockwell Kent has drawn the Minuteman, symbol of the Defense Savings Program, as a modern worker, ready as his fathers of Lexington and Concord left their plows to fight for freedom.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT AN AIR RAID

How to Combat Incendiary Bombs

(This is the sixth of a series)

By Lawrence Emery

The best method for dealing with a magnesium bomb that falls in the open is to cover it with dry sand, ashes or earth.

Such treatment will not put out the bomb, but it will reduce the heat, the blinding glare and the discharge of molten pieces of metal and so prevent surrounding material catching fire.

Londons have learned that the best way to apply sand is in the form of mats or bags. A sandbag should be about half filled and its corners tied so that it can be grasped easily. The sandmat is lighter, is shaped like a cushion and can be grasped in the middle by one hand.

In approaching the bomb, the sandbag or mat should be held before the face and then placed squarely and directly over the bomb. The idea then is to get away as quickly as possible—the bomb might be one of the explosive type.

Fighting an incendiary bomb inside with sand should be done with a long-handled shovel or scoop. One way is to throw sand near the burning bomb, then with the shovel roll the bomb onto the sand, then cover it with more sand. This will keep it momentarily from spreading its fire while the flames already started are tackled.

Another way is to dump a bucket of sand near the burning bomb, leaving two or three inches of sand in the bucket. Then right the bucket, lift the bomb into it with the shovel and cover it with the remaining sand. With a wet blanket as a shield against the heat, the bucket and its contents can be carried into the street.

A third way is to scoop up the bomb on the shovel and toss it out a window where it can do no harm. This must be done quickly, however, or the bomb will burn its way through the shovel itself.

Unlighted magnesium bombs (duds) can be handled safely if care is used. One good thing is to dump them into water. Second best thing is to turn them over to an Air Raid Warden or a policeman.

(Tomorrow: Precautions Against Incendiary Bombs)

Auto Unionists Map War Output Program

California Parley Demands Business-as-Usual End; Hears Thomas, Bridges

By Jack Young

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 22.—The "business-as-usual" attitude of certain industrialists is the main monkey-wrench in the machinery of full-capacity defense production today, a state-wide educational conference of the CIO United Auto Workers emphasized this week.

More than 100 men and women delegates attending the closing session of the two-day conference cheered wildly when R. J. Thomas, national UAW president and newly-appointed member of the War Labor Board, asserted:

"This war is going to be won by people such as you—not by the business-as-usual clique."

In a forthright talk, Thomas pointed to the fact that a quarter of a million auto workers are suffering from unemployment in Detroit alone as illustrating the "business-as-usual" threat to the war effort.

BLAMES KNUDSEN
Had the manufacturers and William Knudsen, ex-OPM chief, listened to workers' proposals a year ago, the jobless men and women would be working on planes and tanks today, Thomas asserted.

"I still don't know whether Knudsen was working for our government or for General Motors," said Thomas.

He further charged auto and aircraft industrialists with taking undue advantage of labor's determination not to strike during the emergency to ignore union grievances and disrupt workers' morale.

Main resolution of the program adopted declared that "the business-as-usual policy must be completely abandoned" if President Roosevelt's plane, ships and munitions requests for 1942 are to be met.

It called for a conference of Federal and city representatives, Army and Navy officials, manufacturers and AFL and CIO leaders to break down barriers in the way of maximum production.

Also striking at the "selfish attempts" of industrialists at this time, Harry Bridges, state CIO director, said "I've found no one more able" to iron out priorities and production problems "than the members of labor and the representatives of labor."

"After all," said Bridges, "it is the people of labor who have been on the job and know what needs to be done, who can work it out. If we don't receive recognition, I'm afraid the job won't be done properly and fast enough."

Major C. Merritt, representing the Army command in this area, said that "you must realize that the uniformed services without the soldiers behind the production lines isn't going to be able to function," without the full resources of skill and energy of the industrial workers.

The program adopted by the conference was divided into five main sections, calling for the following actions:

tract be asked by UAW locals to institute voluntary payroll deduction systems to enable workers to buy defense bonds.

Endorsed the activities and program of the local Labor's Civilian Defense Council—Joint AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods body—and called for the registration of all union members for civilian defense jobs.

Requested that each local set up a committee to handle the problems of Negroes and other minority groups who are being barred from defense work.

Declared that the auto industry can be converted to defense work within 30 days and asked that such conversion be launched immediately, at the same time holding intact the personnel of the auto plants.

The section on consumer problems asked that all local contact the consumer committees of the various city and county defense councils and the consumer division of the OPM to work out means of halting rising living costs; eliminating waste; establishing consumer information services and working for proper price control legislation.

ACTION ON HOUSING
The round table report on housing and rent called attention to the fact that the great influx of defense workers into the California areas was creating an acute problem, particularly in the Los Angeles region.

Collective bargaining procedure was also laid down for this period for UAW negotiating and grievance committees.

Support of "Defeat Hitler Week" from Feb. 2 to 9 was approved at the suggestion of the women's auxiliary.

Thomas, who received a standing ovation before and after his address, stated that the "workers of America have never faced a more critical period than today, because our country is in perhaps the most critical period of its history."

Plea for Coleman, In CoastFrameup, Filed by NAACP

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22.—The legal committee of the Los Angeles Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced here this week that it would file a brief as a friend of the court in the appeal hearing for Festus Coleman.

Festus Coleman, young San Francisco Negro worker, was railroaded to prison for 65 years on an obviously framed-up charge of "rape and robbery."

Among the many people in Los Angeles who have joined the fight to release Coleman from San Quentin and restore him to his family is Thomas L. Griffith Jr., prominent local attorney. Mr. Griffith has successfully conducted many legal battles against discrimination, including the famous Pasadena swimming pool case.

Councilmanic Fight on Moses Proxy Move

Park Chief Attempts to Put His Secretary on City Body

Park Commissioner Robert Moses joined with the Democratic majority of the City Council yesterday in an effort to jam through the city legislative body an amendment to the code, without a public hearing, which would permit Mr. Moses to designate his secretary George M. Spargo to serve in his behalf on the City Planning Commission.

At this week's Council meeting a motion by Councilman Stanley H. Isaacs, former Manhattan Borough President, to refer the Moses matter back to the City Affairs Committee for a public hearing was defeated by a vote of 18 to 6.

At that time Mr. Isaacs declared: "If a man chooses to accept membership in the City Planning Commission, I think he should be present so that he can hear the arguments of those appearing before the commission to present their opinions."

MAY ASK HEARINGS

Yesterday Mr. Moses struck back at Mr. Isaacs and the minority members of the Council in a letter to Vice-Chairman Joseph T. Sharkey.

"The question of whether I can render service to the City Planning Commission may be left to time," said Moses. "If the Mayor had not thought so, he would not have appointed me."

Mr. Sharkey is expected to press for immediate adoption of the Moses Bill, without a public hearing, at the next Council meeting, Feb. 3.

The minority of Laborites, one Republican, Mr. Isaacs and Peter V. Cacchione, Communist, is expected to insist that the matter be subjected to a public hearing before it is acted on.

Moses, pressing for power to delegate authority, insisted that as the war develops public officials will have "to learn how to delegate authority."

The Democrats, who have expressed vigorous opposition to Mayor LaGuardia's delegation of authority in the Board of Estimate to the Deputy Mayor, now point to the Mayor's present power as a reason for granting it to the Park Commissioner.

Feb. 2 Rally to Launch Nurses Recruiting Week

A Nurses' Recruiting Week to meet a need for 50,000 more trained women will be inaugurated Feb. 2 with a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, it was announced yesterday.

Miss Katherine Fawcett, chairman of the Committee on Recruitment of the Nursing Council on National Defense, said the 50,000 figure will satisfy only the minimum need.

She said 42,000 student nurses have already enrolled.

Hospitals will hold open house for prospective students during the week's campaign.

Spain Cuts Pole Ties

MADRID, Jan. 22 (UP).—Spain severed diplomatic relations with Poland today. The Polish legation here and all Polish consulates in the country were closed.



Schoolboys Aid Red Cross: Students of the Galileo High School, San Francisco, with aid, started at the scarcity of stretchers they built when Red Cross officials, appealed for aid. Ninety boys, working an hour a day, completed the job in 8 days.

Seattle Residents Alert for Bombers

Precinct 248 Reflects People's Vigil in Citywide Air Raid Precaution

By Ellen McGrath

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Jan. 22.—Families in Precinct 248 are a symbol of the determination here to prevent casualties if enemy bombing planes raid this northwest metropolis.

About 100 men and women turned out to a recent precinct meeting of air raid wardens and pledged "their time and resources" behind a program of civilian protection. The meeting was held in a restaurant and tavern on the shore of Lake Union, at 1500 Fairview Ave., North. Precinct 248 stretches over about 30 square blocks.

Houses in the area range from durable homes on the hillside to the ramshackle houseboats clinging to the lake shore. Houseboats are the biggest headache in the protection program.

ZONE CAPTAINS ACTIVE

H. J. Pepworth is zone captain and an energetic advocate of preparedness.

All day long he works as a guard at the main entrance of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company's building on Third Ave. and Seneca St. Evenings he visits his neighbors to enlist full participation and cooperation in the civilian defense work.

Ed. Hill, a section captain, said that already 40 air raid wardens were mobilized.

"Wardens should become thoroughly familiar with every foot of territory and every individual in their district. Special note should be made of possible bomb shelters and of danger spots, such as fire-traps."

"Wardens should prepare themselves for their job as thoroughly as possible through study of first aid, fire fighting methods, etc."

Valeria De Vereka is an air raid warden who has learned about warfare at first hand. He is a native of Belgium and participated in the first world war. His brother today

lives under the Nazi heel. Valera has his heart in his job.

William Veaux is business agent of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 1-19, who are today speeding the flow of war materials over Seattle docks.

Veaux gave a first hand account of civilian defense in his neighborhood to members of the ILWU executive board meeting here recently, and urged longshoremen to act now—when there is still time.

"It is imperative that all citizens understand fully how to conduct themselves and their communities from the danger which is very real and immediate."

"Civilian populations must have the discipline and resources to meet these attacks," a bulletin distributed throughout the area by air raid wardens warned.

"Remember Pearl Harbor. Be prepared."

All Saved as Ship Sinks After Crash

The American steamer Brazos, 4,497-ton, has been sunk off the Atlantic Coast in a collision, the third naval district announced last night.

The announcement coincided with the arrival here of 23 survivors of the Brazos. Nine others will arrive tomorrow.

Two of the crew were injured, one of whom still is in the hospital. There were no fatalities.

Pass the Hat For China at Shipyard

A "lunch-pail collection" taken up among members of the Industrial Union of Marine Shipbuilding Workers of America, Brooklyn Local 13, netted \$25 for United China Relief. The gift was turned in to national campaign headquarters, 1790 Broadway, by Leo Handler, secretary of the union.

"Organized labor can never do enough to repay the Chinese people and government for their ten heroic years of stemming the march of Fascism in the Far East. As shipyard workers we pledge our unstinting efforts to supply the chain of ships that will bear the sinews of war to our brother fighters in China," Mr. Handler said.

Amalgamated Leader Aids Russian Relief

Charles Weinstein, recently re-elected manager of the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Vice President of the Philadelphia Industrial Council, has accepted the invitation of the Philadelphia Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc., to serve as a sponsor to the Committee. It was announced here yesterday, Carl Bersing, International Representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and a member of the Philadelphia Industrial Council, has also become a sponsor of the Committee.

Both Weinstein and Bersing will aid the Committee in its task of collecting funds for the purchase of medical supplies.

A campaign to raise \$3,000,000 was recently announced by Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief, Inc., at its headquarters, 535 Fifth Ave. and it is expected that the quota will be completed before the end of 1942.

Jim-Crow Bared By Chicago Probe

FDR Committee Uncovers Defense Bias; Effective Results Seen in Pledges

By Conrad Komorowski

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Rampant anti-Negro discrimination in industry here is hamstringing all-out production, evidence brought out at the two-day public hearing of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices reveals.

Extensive evidence of consistent discrimination in defense industries, in violation of the President's Executive Order and defense contracts, was given the committee.

The Jim Crow situation here is perhaps best summarized in the report of the State Commission on Conditions of the Colored Population of Illinois, presented by Negro State Senator William A. Wallace.

He stated that out of the replies received to a questionnaire sent to 473 firms in Illinois on defense work, two-thirds stated no Negroes were employed. The largest truck assembly plant in the world, a car manufacturing plant, several steel fabricating plants, barred Negroes. A company with more than 25 million dollars in defense orders employs one Negro, a janitor, out of 800 men. A large electrical supply company with 2,000 workers, another with 4,000, a tractor manufacturing plant with 12,000 were included among the violators.

The extent of discrimination in defense industries was exposed from every source. Eugene J. Brooks, chairman of the Labor Supply Committee of the OPM, whose job is to supply labor vitally needed for production, said two-thirds of the orders for labor placed with his office are discriminatory.

F. H. Sherlaw, State director, Division of Training, WPA, whose office trains and supplies workers to industrial, revealed discriminatory orders sent to his office for labor. Mary Anderson, State director of the NYA, revealed that of the 7,000 Negroes trained in the defense program only 10 or 12 per cent have found employment.

Hearings on complaints substantiated this evidence.

The Stewart-Warner Co., with 8,000 workers on defense work has never employed Negroes. The Aviation Engine Division of Buick Motor Co. hires Negroes only for custodial jobs. But its representatives insisted that its policy is non-discriminatory.

The committee proved by an investigation of 908 men who took a special course arranged by Buick with Illinois Tech and who received application cards for work, that a Catholic's chances of being hired was 36 per cent, of a Jew 15 per cent, and of a Negro none.

A complaint against Allis-Chalmers, filed by local 248 of the United Automobile Workers, charged that only one Negro had been employed since 1937.

Allis-Chalmers refused to state its policy to the committee both in correspondence and at the hearing, and will probably be cited to the President.

Each of the firms represented at the hearing has pledged to instruct its personnel staff in the spirit of the Executive Order and to remove from its application form for employment questions concerning race, creed, color, national origin. The committee also definitely stated it will check again later to see if promises of non-discriminatory action are being carried out.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1942

War Production Calls For a Firm Policy

American planes, tanks and guns are needed on every front where the forces of democracy are battling the Axis. Every American factory that remains idle, every plan that remains in the blue-print stage is a boon to the enemy.

For these reasons the elimination of the OPM, with its poor production record, coupled with Donald M. Nelson's pledge to get the maximum output of armaments "as quickly as possible," is a healthy sign.

Also welcome is Nelson's statement as chairman of the new War Production Board, that he believes that labor should have "equal voice" with management although he has not yet indicated what practical measures would be taken in this direction.

If an ever-swelling stream of armaments is to pour out of American factories, a fundamental change of production policy is necessary on the part of the government. There can no longer be any encouragement or toleration by the government of the "business-as-usual" practices of some big corporations. Firmness will be required of the government to swing recalcitrant employers into line with those who have already demonstrated that for them, as for all of us, the war comes before everything else. It is to be hoped that such a firm policy on the part of the government is now in the making.

Similarly, if labor's voice is to be of practical benefit to the nation, measures must be worked out for real labor representation in some form in the production set-up. The Murray-Plan, the Reuther Plan, the Bridges Plan and almost a dozen other production plans—not to mention the industry-labor councils already established in some major armament factories—demonstrate that labor can make a contribution of great scope. The new War Production Board cannot afford to lose any time in making the fullest use of labor's strength, ability and loyalty.

In Their Own Forests And Their Own Marshes

From out of a Luzon forest, an armed Filipino band stole cautiously. They advanced upon a Japanese air field, catching the airmen and ground force by surprise. The Tokio troops ran for cover, leaving 110 dead behind them. The air field was wiped out. One more base for carrying death to the gallant American troops on Bataan Peninsula and to the Filipino people had been erased.

General MacArthur's report yesterday on this exploit by Filipino partisans is one of the best current pieces of news out of the Pacific. The armed Filipino people—armed in part, at least—are beginning to wear down the invaders of their home land with the same dash and daring as marked Francis Marion in our own Revolutionary War. They are beginning to write the same chapters of courage and intrepidity in defense of their country as have been engraved on world history by the Soviet partisans and by the people of China. Hitler's hordes have not only found themselves smashed and battered from the front. They have been harassed, with their resources eaten away, by the partisans attacking from the rear. Tokio has been unable to stabilize her gains in North China, through the surprise raids of the guerrillas of that country.

When the day of reckoning has arrived, and the Axis has been totally annihilated, no small share of that outcome will have been due to the partisan fighters in all the lands which have been struck down by Nazi-fascist invasion.

General MacArthur is to be commended for having cooperated with the Filipinos in initiating this guerrilla warfare, as seems to have been the case. The islands, which are home to these friends of the Allies and their cause, are covered with dense vegetation which makes guerrilla warfare easier to conduct than in areas where almost treeless stretches of flat land are prevalent. Every bit of fire-arms that the United States can put into the hands of the Filipino people will serve to break down the Tokio invaders, will sting them continuously and will aid immeasurably in the final victory. Britain, too, in the Pacific could do no better in this war than to equip the Native populations on every island and outpost with those weapons by which they can surprise and weaken the Tokio invaders.

These people of the Pacific, fighting for their independence, will battle with the fire and ingenuity of men to whom freedom is dear. They will fight in their own forests, their own marshes and will torment to the death the invaders who bear with them the slavery of the Berlin-Rome-Tokio Axis.

Another Handout For the Railroads

One of the ironies of our time is the spectacle of the colossal 24-billion dollar railroad industry begging for a hand-out.

Whenever the rail workers have demanded a long overdue wage increase, the spokesmen for the companies put on their old clothes and in tear-choked voices pleaded the case for the railroads, concealing the vast over-capitalization of the roads and the fact that half a billion dollars is drained off annually by the bondholders. Then, when the workers have managed to secure some small wage increase despite the protestations of the companies, the railroad spokesmen have quickly presented themselves before the Interstate Commerce Commission and, hat in hand, demanded an increase in fares.

This scene, repeated many times in the past, has been enacted again. And once again the Interstate Commerce Commission has listened to the "poor" railroads whose profits are higher than ever and still going up, and granted a 10 per cent increase in passenger rates. When the workers won their inadequate wage boost in December, we warned that the companies would seek a fare rise and stated then that a fare increase would be completely unjustified.

This latest development on the roads focuses attention on the need for government operation of the railroads as a necessary war measure. Under private control, the companies will not be able to perform their heavy duties especially in view of the extra load they will have to carry because of the lessening of auto and truck traffic. Government operation of the railroads, with an efficient pooling of all their facilities, has now become imperative for the successful prosecution of the war.

Mozhaisk Is More Than Another Victory

Near to Borodino, where Russian resistance sapped the life blood of Napoleon's mighty army 130 years ago, another great battle has been fought. Unlike Borodino, this was not a battle where the Russians were themselves too weak to carry forward after their achievement in attrition. Mzhaisk in 1942 was the capture of a heavily fortified point by storm, in which the Soviet armies battered down the immense fortifications carefully erected by Hitler for his now-vanishing winter line.

The American press has been quick to note editorially the outstanding character of this victory. The New York Herald Tribune said yesterday, in a lengthy review of the battle: "The capture of Mzhaisk is the first evidence that even in the winter the Red Army has the power to crack a German strong point." This is a rather mild way of putting the result, for the Red Army has demonstrated, on the whole Moscow front, that it can take enemy positions by storm, even in winter weather. But this estimate by the Herald Tribune does serve to remind us that winter is difficult for offensive operations and lights up in a large measure the strength of the Soviet armed forces.

Much has been said of the Russian winter as a handicap to Hitler, but 40 degrees below zero is a hard obstacle for advancing forces to surmount. It requires the maximum of morale and the concentration of full striking power to win victory under such circumstances. That the Soviet troops have been able to advance—in such bitter-cold weather and to smash through specially constructed defenses built by the "invincible" Nazis—is a tribute, as the New York Post puts it, to "the resilience and punching power of the Red Army."

Mzhaisk is, therefore, more than another victory. It is a reminder, as the Herald Tribune concludes, that "the Russian front is still the front of the great battles and the great hopes, beside which the struggles elsewhere pale into very minor operations indeed." Such being the case, is it not up to America to do all in its power to assure that tanks, airplanes and other war materials go to that front in which such "great hopes" lie and into the hands of those who know how to use those weapons with such decisive effect upon the Hitlerites?

'The Time Has Come'

Two proposals in Albany last Tuesday are to be added to a growing number of expressions showing public impatience with discrimination against the Negro people.

The Muzzicato-Catenaccio measure urged the appointment of a joint legislative committee to probe job-discrimination. Simultaneously another resolution was offered memorializing Congress against the ban in the Navy which prevents Negroes from serving in any other capacity than as mess attendants.

To assure the maximum amount of war production and to build our armed forces to top strength, the full manpower of the country has to be mobilized without regard to race, color or creed. In this connection, labor and civic organizations in the city can help a great deal by fully cooperating with the Fair Employment Practice Committee, appointed by the President, to combat job-discrimination. Gov. Lehman expressed public sentiment in this state when he declared in his message to the State Legislature on January 7:

"The time has come for a lasting repudiation of race prejudice in this nation and state."

SIDE BY SIDE



Lenin and Stalin: Organizers of The Soviet Peoples' Victories

By Emilian Yaroslavsky

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 22.—Eighteen years have elapsed since the news of the death of the great leader of the working class, Lenin, spread like lightning throughout the world.

On Jan. 21, 1924, the heart of the greatest revolutionary, the brilliant theoretician and organizer of the masses, the founder of the glorious Bolshevik Party, the creator of the first Soviet Socialist state in the world, and the teacher and friend of humanity, ceased to beat.

The Soviet people have been carrying on the fight without Lenin for eighteen years. The country has changed beyond recognition in these years. The USSR has become a country of powerful, socialist industry and progressive, socialist agriculture.

The peoples of the USSR have received the opportunity to develop all their productive forces and substantially raise their material and cultural level. There began the comprehensive development of the culture of the peoples of the USSR, national in form and profoundly socialist in content. The Soviet system withstood all tests. In particular, its solidity and strength were brought out by the great patriotic war of the Soviet people against Hitler Germany, begun on June 22, 1941.

Long before the proletariat took power in October, 1917, Lenin and Stalin pointed out that the young Socialist country would have to fight in wars against the enemies of the proletariat, enemies of the free peoples of the socialist state.

GERMAN ATTACKS IN 1918

The Soviet Government has been forced to engage in such wars from the very inception. Especially perilous was the position of the Soviet country in 1918, when the German imperialists decided to take advantage of the military weakness of the newly-formed socialist state and began intervention against it.

The Germans occupied Byelo-Russia, the Ukraine, the Baltic countries, the Donbas, Crimea and the North Caucasus. The Georgian Mensheviks called in the German general Lissov to help them. The Germans held away over enormous territory of the Soviet country, but already at that time Lenin foresaw the inevitability of the defeat of German imperialism.

When you read Lenin's speech at the Fourth Trade Union Conference in June, 1918, it seems as if his words were uttered about the present struggle against rapacious German Nazi imperialism.

It should be remembered that at that time the German hordes were in possession of Belgium, Rumania, Poland, the Ukraine, Byelo-Russia, several Russian provinces and a large part of France. Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey too were actually subordinated to Germany. The Germans had defeated the Italians.

It seemed that Germany was all powerful and invincible, but Lenin's genius saw at what a price of colossal exhaustion the Germans had scored these victories.

LENIN'S WRITINGS AT THE TIME

Lenin prophetically declared that "the more victories Germany wins, the clearer it becomes to all, even to many representatives of Germany's big bourgeoisie, that the war offers no way out."

German imperialism was relentless in its attempts to conquer new lands and enslave new peoples. What would this lead to? It would lead to one more country enslaved, a country that "must be occupied and garrisoned by the German troops while the war goes on."

This, Lenin pointed out, would bring on the disintegration of the German army, which "is degenerating from an army into a gang of robbers, a gang of men perpetrating violence over foreign nations and defenseless peoples, looting their last remnants of food-stocks and raw materials in the face of terrific resistance from the population."

How appropriate these words of Lenin sound today! The collapse of German imperialism, Lenin pointed out, is inevitable also because the Germans are confronted with a powerful coalition.

"The further Germany advances to the borderslands of Europe, the clearer it becomes that she is faced by England and America, who are incomparably more developed and possess larger productive forces," Lenin wrote at that time.

Stalin's article, the "Ukrainian Knot," written at that time, expresses the same boldness and breathes hatred for the German invader: "Against the foreign yoke coming from the west, the Soviet Ukraine will rise in a patriotic liberation war—such is the significance of the events unfolding in the Ukraine. . . . The swift blow with which the Germans hoped to kill two birds—obtain grain and destroy the Soviet Ukraine—bid fair to develop into a protracted war of the foreign oppressors against the 20,000,000 people of the

Ukraine whom these would deprive of both grain and liberty. Need I add that the Ukrainian workers and peasants will spare no efforts in their heroic struggle against the 'civilized' brutes."

We all know how this intervention ended for Germany. The German army disintegrated. Surrounded by the hatred of the Soviet peoples and realizing the utter hopelessness of its position, the German army retreated in panic, leaving behind its weapons, ammunition and equipment.

Characterizing the defeat of German imperialism in 1918, Lenin said: "At first it swelled incredibly by swallowing three-quarters of Europe, fattened, and then burst, leaving behind a terrible stench."

The Soviet state had to engage in struggle with fourteen imperialist powers which formed an alliance with the Russian white guards and took part in the war and blockade against the Soviet Republic.

ORGANIZERS OF THE RED ARMY

Lenin and Stalin so organized the struggle of the Soviet people that all the enemies were crushed and the intervention forces were driven from Soviet soil.

Lenin and Stalin organized the workers' and peasants' Red Army and day after day saw to its political education, its high morale and fighting discipline, its arming and equipment.

Lenin and Stalin created that splendid apparatus of political education in the Red Army which today, too, through its political commissars, welds together the ranks of the Red Army and helps to strengthen the authority of the commanders who are devoted to the people.

Great were the difficulties of the struggle. But the country's reserves were inexhaustible and the people that rose in defense of its own Soviet power sacrificed its all to supply the front.

In an article on the military situation in the south, written in January, 1920, and published in the paper "Revolutionary Front," Stalin said, "It is sufficient for the Soviet Government to sound the call for help to the front and Russia will immediately produce a host of new regiments."

Lenin and Stalin teach us that war is won by the side possessing more reserves, more sources of strength and greater perseverance of the people. Lenin and Stalin never knew fear in the struggle and this they taught to the working people, too.

"The determination of the working class, its inflexible will to carry out the motto, 'rather death than surrender,' is not only a historical factor, but a decisive and victorious factor." (Lenin.)

Everything must be sacrificed for the sake of the common task of forging victory over the enemy—"Everything for the front. Everything for victory over the enemy," such was the slogan.

Led by the Leninist-Stalinist Party, the Soviet people victoriously completed the long and arduous war against foreign intervention and the white guard forces and cleared their land of enemies.

The defeat of the intervention and white guard forces gave the Soviet country a long respite of peace. True, throughout these years the danger of war more than once hovered over the country. Time and again the Soviet Union was threatened with "crusades" and intervention and on many occasions provocative sallies were made from the west and east.

Under Stalin's leadership throughout all these years, the land of Soviets pursued a peace policy, a policy of an independence, peace-loving state, but one confident of its strength.

NAZIS' TREACHEROUS ATTACK

Rapacious German imperialism took the Soviet peace policy for weakness. The Nazi invaders in real robber fashion attacked the socialist fatherland, hoping by one stroke to crush its armed forces and vanquish its peoples.

But the invaders were soon to learn of the might of the Red Army blows as the latter exposed before the world the myth of invincibility of Hitler's hordes.

The war of the Soviet people against Hitler Germany has shown that the Soviet state system and the alliance of workers and peasants has stood all tests. The great friendship of the Soviet peoples, forged by Lenin and Stalin, is unswerving. The political system of the Soviet state, its economic forces and military system have shown their great virility. The enemy now feels this.

Using the advantages of the attacking side, advantages gained by a perfidious attack, the German invaders occupied nearly as much Soviet territory as during the 1918 intervention. But the Red Army reduced to naught the recent advantages of Hitler's hordes.

Now this robber, marauding army of thugs and firebrands, demoralized and lice-ridden, is being hurled back.

The forces which made for the defeat of the enemy in the patriotic war of 1918-20 have now grown to

Soviet War Orphans Find Loving Care In New Homes

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 22.—Many orphaned children evacuated from the temporarily occupied regions of the Ukraine, Byelo-Russia and Russia, are finding new homes and families in Tashkent.

In this city alone more than 600 families have adopted children of many nationalities whose parents died at the hands of the fascist butchers. Pabiga Balieva, who works in the local kindergarten adopted Kolya, a Ukrainian boy. Baria, a little Greek girl from the Ukraine, has become a member of the family of Zinat Sadykov, a Tashkent school teacher.

Many parents with large families of their own have also taken in some little stranger. Lenya, an orphan from one of the evacuated districts, is now one of a family of ten. He feels quite at home with his new brothers and sisters. Some orphans have been adopted by groups of workers and office employees. The personnel of the Tashkent agricultural machinery works, for example, adopted 15 children; the Uzbekistan Society of Consumers' Cooperatives, ten, and the Institute of Railroad Transport, six.

The children are kept in kindergartens on funds contributed by the workers and office employees of the given institution or enterprise. So great is the desire to offer a home to the little victims of the fascist invasion that there are actually not enough children to go around.

The local boards of education which handle the placing of children take great care in choosing new homes for their charges. Every application for an adoption is considered carefully and children are entrusted only to families able to give them a good upbringing.

Letters From Readers

No More Funds for Mr. Dies!

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

So the incurable red-hatter Mr. Dies is busy again trying to get one more big helping from the hard-earned taxpayers' money to continue his disgraceful work of employing the typical Nazi technique of applying the epithets "Communist" and "Communism" to every person and every principle which he hopes to discredit.

In view of this one should not make the mistake of thinking that he alone is responsible for this disruptive work. One must bear in mind that without the hundreds of thousands of dollar toy-mind Congressmen have allotted to him, Mr. Dies many months ago would have been out of business.

Every decent American citizen regardless of party affiliations should take due notice of the Congressmen who have voted and will vote funds for Mr. Dies to squander, through what a Washington correspondent once termed, the "Committee to Promote Un-American Activities and Undermine the Bill of Rights." And when election time comes around again, vote these representatives out of office!

A. G. D.

His Favorite Newspaper—

The Sunday Worker

Beaver Dam, Wis.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Sunday Worker is worth more than all the other papers put together. Sure would hate to be without it!

C. O. W.

Suggestion

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I think it would be appreciated by all of the readers of the Daily and Sunday Worker if you included short biographical sketches of some of the by-line writers.

A case in point is the interesting article on Lenin's mother in the Jan. 21 issue. I never heard of V. Bonch-Bruyevich and I feel sure that most readers also did not hear of him. Yet from this article I feel sure that a sketch of his life would have been highly interesting.

A DEVOTED READER.

gigantic proportions. In his speech at Red Square on Nov. 7, 1941, Stalin pointed to the changes in the last 23 years: "Today the position of our country is far better than 23 years ago. Our country is many times richer in industry, food and raw materials than 23 years ago. We now have allies who together with us form a united front against the German invaders." We enjoy the sympathy and support of all the peoples of Europe who have fallen under the yoke of Hitler tyranny. We now have a splendid army and splendid navy who are heroically defending the liberty and independence of our country. We have no serious shortage of food, armaments or equipment. Our entire country, all the peoples of our country, support our army and our navy and help them crush the invading hordes of the German fascists. Our manpower reserves are inexhaustible.

"The spirit of the great Lenin and his victorious banner inspire us in this patriotic war as they did 23 years ago. Can there be any doubt that we can and must win the victory over the German invader?"

As in 1918-20, the Party of Lenin and Stalin is the organizer of the victories of the Soviet people. The Soviet people are being led to victory by Stalin, leader of the Soviet state and supreme commander-in-chief of the Red Army and Navy. He elaborated and supervised the carrying out of three Five-Year Plans.

Only thanks to these Five-Year Plans was the country able to meet the enemy fully armed. The mighty powerful Red Army is able to strike at the enemy only because the USSR has its great aircraft, artillery, machine building, automobile, tractor and other industries while the collective farm system provides the country with everything necessary for the war and the Soviet people are united around the banner of Lenin and Stalin, around their beloved Stalin.

Throughout the world the working people pronounce the name of Stalin with the same deep respect and same affection with which they pronounce the name of Lenin. That is because Stalin occupies the same place in the life of the peoples as Lenin occupied in our life and occupies now in our minds.

In these weeks and months of the grim, patriotic war, Stalin's voice is a constant call to struggle and brings to all people throughout the world confidence that the enemy will be routed.

The image of the great Lenin will never fade and his great banner flies over us in these days of the patriotic war.

Sports Page

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1942

Off the Backboard

Holub Will Be Up Against 6 Foot 10 Center When West Texas Teachers Come In

Coach Clair Bee of Long Island University has contended that although Dick Holub is leading the metropolitan basketball scores with 176 points, he may well be stopped the first time he meets a good big man. That man could well be Charlie Halbert, West Texas State center, who faces LIU in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night.

Holub will not meet taller player the rest of his playing days. Halbert is the tallest college player in the country, standing six feet, ten inches tall. Holub has met some fair players equal to his own six feet, five inches during the season but most have been unable to stop his hard-to-guard jump one-handed bank shot, or rebound work.

A re-check of the box scores of Long Island University games this season show that Holub has been held under five field goals only three times in sixteen games. He only got two against Fort Monmouth playing George Killian, 6-6 former U. of Georgia All-Southern Conference ace; one playing Lawrence Tech against 6-4 Bob O'Neill, and three against Southern California playing 6-4 Len Berg. However, in these three games, only Berg got more than six points against Holub. Halbert is a dangerous scorer. He is no freak at 210 pounds. He is fast and graceful. He can "stun" or "dunk" a ball into the basket or knock down throws labeled as points by the opposition. This 6-10 giant has 151 points this season—but he is only the fourth highest scorer on a high-scoring club with Price Brookfield's 265, Jack Maddox's 186, and Captain Frank Stockman's 162 points exceeding his total.

As a sophomore Halbert tallied 480 points and last year he poured in 375 points. He no longer concentrates on scoring. He doesn't

SCORES

TUESDAY NIGHT

Bradley 41 Illinois Wesleyan 41
Hohart 45 Alfred 31
Gov. Washington 45 Army 35
Maryland 41 Georgetown 40
Miami 33 Dayton 32
Miss. State 43 Mississippi 30
Nebraska 45 Northwestern 45
Rice 45 Texas A. & M. 45
Springfield 45 New Hampshire 45
Sewanee 45 Manhattan 45
S. C. U. 45 S. M. U. 45
W. Maryland 45 Catholic U. 45
W. Virginia 45 W. Va. Wesleyan 45
Yale 45 Brown 45

Jack Dempsey in The State Guard

Jack Dempsey, recently rejected by the Army because of his age, yesterday joined the New York State Guard.

The former heavyweight champion was sworn in as a first lieutenant of infantry and was assigned as an aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. William Ottmann, commanding general.

Dempsey, 46, will be a member of the headquarters staff and, as such, will not be assigned to any regiment. His duties probably will include making talks on physical training.

Open Golf Tourney

The United States Golf Association last night announced plans to hold a "Hale America" open golf tournament at Chicago June 18, 19, 20 and 21 to replace the National Open recently called off because of the war emergency.

FRIDAY - 8:30 P.M.

Peoples Forum

Farby - Questa

Secretary, Spanish Division United

Lectures on

FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES

OF SPANISH FALANGISTS IN

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

Peoples Forum

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Admission 15c

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Paul Robeson—"I find NEW MASSES indispensable."

Theodore Dreiser—"The most important magazine in the country, in my opinion, is NEW MASSES which has carried the banner of honesty in writing for some thirty years."

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How Baseball Can Best Help

GAME HAS RESPONSIBILITY ALONG WITH OPPORTUNITY TO CONTINUE

By Lester Rodney

President Roosevelt has given baseball the opportunity to continue, as a great American sport this year, and also has given it the responsibility of conducting itself in the best possible way to contribute to the general well-being and morale of a united country whose main task is to crush Hitlerism.

In line with the spirit of the President's letter to Judge Landis and in accordance with the reaction to it by many sports followers, the Daily Worker submits the following suggestions:

Double Night Game Quota

1. Every major league team to double its quota of night games so that day-time defense workers can have more opportunity for evening relaxation. This will mean 14 night-time games per team, leaving the bulk of the games played in the day-time for those who can best see day-time games, including night workers in the 24-hour day all-out production scheme.

Seven Twilight Games

Supplementing the fourteen night games, there can be at least seven twilight games by each team, starting at 7 o'clock. This is made feasible by the addition of another hour of daylight saving and will

help spread the time of the games around sufficiently so that all who would like to catch the teams in action once in a while will be able to. In line with this, the Yankees, baseball's greatest team, should drop their rather antiquated refusal to play night ball in New York City and should join the rest of the baseball world in a 14-game schedule here. If putting lights into the Stadium is not feasible right now because of the urgent need for all construction material or other reasons, the Yanks can easily arrange to play their night games at the Polo Grounds right across the river. The schedule makes it completely possible and peace-time red tape shouldn't stand in the way.

End Jim Crow Discrimination

2. With the whole country, regardless of race, color or creed, united in fighting Hitlerism, this is the time for baseball to listen to the clearly expressed mandate of fans, players and sports writers and end the disgraceful Jim-Crow ban which keeps many of the country's greatest stars from taking their proper place in our national pastime.

All ball players who have been called to serve their country have proudly gone into the armed forces to fight Hitlerism. What better way to help fulfill the things they are fighting for than to admit these great Negro stars who are not called to the services? The big leaguers themselves have repeatedly shown by playing after season games with the Negro stars that the un-American discrimination is not of their desire or doing. With the last discriminatory bar gone from

the game, it will certainly be more able to make these full contributions to national morale and recreation that the President spoke about. The President has also said, "We must be particularly vigilant of racial discrimination in any of its ugly forms."

Game a Week for Service Equipment

3. In addition to the noteworthy gesture of turning the money accruing from the annual All-Star game to buying baseball equipment for the men in the services, one game each week should be set aside for a similar purpose. The All-Star game isn't nearly enough. A tremendous amount of material is needed in the camps. Fans will enthusiastically support the purpose of a day-a-week game for hats and balls to the soldiers and sailors. The players themselves will be happy to contribute their day's pay.

No Slashes in Player Salaries

4. No slashes in salary for the ball players under the misused slogan of "National Emergency." There is a national emergency, of course, but big league baseball, charging the same prices as always, will make as much money as always and there is absolutely no reason for the slashing of players' wages such as that already begun by Connie Mack, whose Philadelphia A's announced a handsome profit from last year's efforts.

Service Men in Free

5. All service men admitted free to the ball parks at all times.

Camilli Not Sore at Talk of Being Traded

Dolf Also Predicts

Dodgers Will Cop Again

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (UP).—Dolph Camilli broke his long silence today to remark that he didn't resent Brooklyn's attempts to trade him "because I've been in baseball long enough to know that trading is part of the game" and then resolutely tabbed the beloved bums to win the pennant again this year.

Speaking from the secluded fastness of his Mendocino County ranch in the heart of the California redwood country, the big first baseman said he figured the St. Louis Cardinals again would furnish the chief opposition but that he was confident the Dodgers would come out on top the second time.

"I look for Cincinnati to finish third and the New York Giants to move up to fourth under their new leader, Mel Ott," he explained. "What did I think about being named the National League's most valuable player? Well, I didn't think at all. I was just surprised."

"As far as the efforts the Dodgers made to trade me were concerned," he continued, "I've been in baseball long enough to know that trading and selling is part of the game. One has to take the bitter with the sweet. But I sure watched the papers closely while the trading talk was on."

Camilli, who led his league with 34 home runs last season and also topped his rivals in runs batted in, said he was checking the papers for news of the draft, too, particularly regarding the changes which the war will force upon the various major league line-ups in 1942. "I don't think the pitching will suffer too much from the draft," he grinned. "So I can't say that I'll hit any more home runs this year than I did last year. In fact, I probably won't hit as many. No, the draft hasn't affected me yet. I'm classed as 3-A because I have five children."

Citizens of Laytonville, a hamlet some four miles from the Camilli ranch—which is approximately 100 miles from nowhere—don't see much of their famous neighbor. Dolf sticks close to home except for an occasional trip to San Francisco and devotes most of his time to hunting when he isn't working.

Ex-Heavy Champs Hail Joe Louis



At the Boxing Writers Dinner—From left to right, Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, Joe Louis and Jim Braddock. Louis is holding one of his two awards and Braddock has the other. Lt. Commander Tunney is holding a gift in recognition of his services in expanding recreation for the Navy.

It Was a Great Night—Even Gene Finally Called Joe Greatest Ever

Soldier-Champ Hailed at Annual Award Dinner; Upton Commander Wires Joe Is Rapidly Becoming Great Soldier Too

It was a proud night for the American sports world as the boxing writers of New York paid tribute to Joe Louis at their annual dinner Wednesday night at the Ruppert Brewery.

The soldier champion, given leave for the night by Lt. Colonel Howard C. Brenizer, commander of Camp Upton, received two awards, the Neil Memorial Plaque for the one who did most for boxing in 1941, and the Ring Magazine Fighter of the Year Award.

Lt. Col. Brenizer wired the assemblage:

"Regret cannot attend, Joe is on the way to being as good a soldier as he is a champion." Which, of course, means the best.

Ex-heavyweight champion Gene Tunney, now a Lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, who has sometimes been loath to concede Louis' full greatness, received a great hand when he said:

"Joe Louis is the greatest and most complete workman the ring has ever known!"

Louis himself spoke in his usual simple and eloquent way, briefly, because of his evident great emotion. "Tonight tops everything for me. I never expected to feel so good as when I won the heavyweight championship of the world, but serving my country and receiving these awards is greater. I hope I never did anything in the ring I'll be sorry for in years to come."

And the assembled scribes were told of an incident that Louis himself had never told of, but which has since been revealed.

When he bought his 460 acre estate near Utica, Michigan, about three years ago, Joe went alone on a horseback tour of inspection of the wooded premises. Riding on an old, faded back road, he was surprised to see a dilapidated shack with smoke coming from the chimney. He dismounted, knocked at the door and found an elderly white couple there. It turned out that they had been living there all their lives, and they told Joe that the old shack had been a stop on the underground railroad for slaves escaping to Canada before the Civil War. Their folks had been in charge of the stop. The old couple are living there rent free as long as they live, in comfort in the historic underground railway stop which has been improved and modernized by the champion.

Twilight Ball May Make Its Debut in 1942

Daylight Saving's Extra Hour Makes It Feasible

With all the hurly-burly over the extension of night ball in the major leagues this summer, it is possible that no night games will be played at all.

No... the suggestion of President Roosevelt will not be ignored. But the new federal daylight saving law may make it necessary to play twilight instead of arc-light ball, especially in the eastern cities.

Here's the way the visages figure it: During June and July it has been impossible to start a night game before 9 P.M. because of the long dusk, for the lights do not begin to function properly without shadows until complete darkness. An additional hour of daylight will stretch the time for the first pitched ball to 10 o'clock, too late for customers and players alike.

By starting games at 7 P.M., play could continue in daylight and twilight until 9:30. In case of extra-inning games, the lights could be turned on for the final play. Bob Quinn, president of the Boston Braves, is working on a twilight plan which he may offer at the league meetings on Feb. 2.

WHAT'S ON

Tonight

FARBY - QUESTA, Secretary, United Spanish Aid, Spanish Division, lectures on Fifth Column Activities of Spanish Falangists in North and South America. Adm. 15c. Ausp. Peoples Forum, 52 E. 12th St. 8:30 P.M.

MIKE GOLD speaks on "The Writer in a War Period." 9 P.M. 220 W. 8th St., Broadway. Adm. 20c. Ausp. West Side Two Forum.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY to hear Dorothy Funn, Executive Secretary, National Negro Congress, discuss "The Negro in National Defense" at Progressive ALP Forum, 44 Butler Ave., Bklyn. 8:30 P.M.

HIT THE TOP! Tomorrow Night at Crown Heights Jamboree—Fun and Frolic with the Inimitable Sammy Mosier & Co. Folk Singing, Square Dancing, Concert Trio, Jive, Swing and Jitterbugging too—Meet the gal from Arkansas—An affair you mustn't "miss"—large, beautiful hall. Adm. 50c. Men in Uniform Admitted Free! 1180 St. John's Pl., corner Albany Ave. GET New Lots to Kingston Ave. 8:30 P.M.

Coming
MARKIST ANALYSIS of the week's news by St. Germain, legislative director of Communist Party of New York State, Sunday, Jan. 25th at 8:30 P.M. Workers School, 35 E. 12th St. Admission 25c.

TOWN HALL Russian War Relief Concert with Brodsky, Evan, Spitzer, Klatin, Kurer, Denko. Ausp. Trade Branches IWO Manhattan District, 819 P.M.

Newark, N. J.
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, JAMES FORD, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, to speak at a "Unity for Victory" rally at the Mosque Theatre, Feb. 1, 8:30 P.M.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING, Carnegie Music Hall, North Side. Pat Tooley, main speaker. Welcome back to 27 released prisoners.

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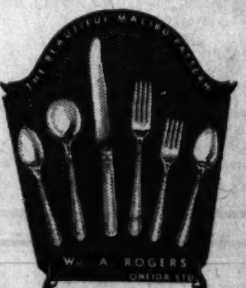
137TH, 606 W. (Apt. 2A). Immaculate maple studio, water, housekeeping, \$4.00 up.

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